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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND NAPLES.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	PARTHENIA	7958	MOOLTAN	9651
18th „	PENINSULAR	6296		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7555	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7908		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7555	MOLDAVIA	9300
15th „	PERSIA	7961		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7555	HIMALAYA	6899
29th „	MAWMORA	10009		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10312
12th „	CALEDONIA	7555		
19th „	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		

Above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cheap Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

[redacted] & CO.,

and

[redacted] Maritimes.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,146	Magnan	9th July. 1908
SIRA	5,826	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,146	Magnan	26th Nov. „
SIRA	5,826	Schmitz	24th Dec „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Home garden Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	14th August „
OCEANIEN	4,146	Magnan	11th Sept. „

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Agent.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	13th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	15th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 365	Rs. 165
Return tickets	„ 970	„ 575	

Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 500. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Genoa or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
MONGOLIA	9,500	G. Bolsie	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	8,000	D. Perkins	17th Aug 1908.
MONGOLIA	9,500	G. Bolsie	17th Sept 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 170, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KAGARA	1,196	Tues.	9th July 9 a.m.
LHASA	2 173	Fri.	3rd July 6 a.m. on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "SULIMBA," 2,516 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through rates to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to rates and connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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3rd July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,600		1st August 1908
FIRMIA	6,581	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,961	P. Radossich	1st October 1908
KOSMOS	6,581	A. Forenti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	6,595	M. Dubcevich	16th Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5000	S. Chimack	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer (Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but if the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5670	S. Bolsaro	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
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Season House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	10th July.
PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlenaer	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DARMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	236	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	252	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	572	858	495	772	420	648
Liverpool	656	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	682	*1136	570	*920	462	660
Karachi	44	..	40	..	23	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,020, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
Trafford Hall	...	June 23	July 20	.....
City of Paris	..	July 13	.. ..	July 27
City of Rochester	...	July 20	.....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 31	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 3	.....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Nov. 2
City of Glasgow	...	Oct 15	.....	Nov. 7
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 29
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 30	Dec. 6	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 15 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 2

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be advertised on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the supporting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitutions. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the male and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and young children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heaviness, and despondency—for often accompanied with morbid thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and pooriness of the blood, eyesight to and hearing, study, or business, giddiness, [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and [illegible] to banish and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or too frequent, Burning, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach; 6 Boxes; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp with the words "Wilhelm De Roos, Lucknow," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and all other medicines bearing this stamp are spurious counterfeits, and will be prosecuted by the Government Authorities for the sake of extra profit.

Missionaries and Mission Stations should read the "Medical Advice" by Dr. De Roos, on the use of which in all parts of the world, Testimonials have been received from Missionaries, Residents, Officers, Planters, Travellers, Ministers of the Gospel, Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, America, Europe, &c., &c., and by the Proprietor, Wilhelm De Roos, Lucknow.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjeewandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1908.

WANTED.

APPLICANTS, who have passed the School Final Examination, for the POST OF ASSTT. CLERK, J. J. Hospital. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent HEAD DRAFTSMAN, must understand the preparation of Engineering and Architectural Drawings and be capable of controlling a Drawing Office Staff. Salary Rs. 130—10—200 (annual increment).

He must have had at least 5 years' experience in an Engineering Drawing Office.

Apply with copies of Testimonials to—

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
Improvement Trust Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the 16th day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
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STANDING,	UNPRECEDENTED,
TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
MEDITATIVE,	AMIABLE,
UNIFORM,	PUNCTUAL,
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And ASSIDUOUS.

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JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

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CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette" Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED

THE

ASIAN POCKET BOOK 1907-08.

Being a Complete Record of Racing in India and Burma during the Season, 1907-08.

The Rules of the Calcutta Turf Club; Pony Measurements by the Calcutta Turf and Western India Turf Clubs, and lists of the Winners of the Principal Indian Races, Jockeys, Trainers, Colours, Courses, etc.

RS. 7-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
5. SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Sengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
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Albert Buildings,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. AGENT.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Reading Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Bullion etc.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. D. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' beridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 388, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fare from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bander, Cool Flat, Apply early. Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the guardian, appointed of the estate of Mahomed Ebrahim, a minor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Gold bangles, jadav chaki, toda, jadav chameli, toolsipat, jadav mara, ashrafi necklaces, hera sakli, jurmur, ekdani, toolsipat, jadav hasar, kanful, soukatakni and jadav, soukatakni for nose; jadav boondha, rings, kamar bondhia, jarpatorini and bavni, vindoo jadav earings, pencils, etc.

Silver toda, athasia powjar, jar for pehran and trousers, janjer, chawries, India, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of within four days.

The above ornaments are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of Mrs. Parker and others, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, mirror cabinet, what-not, iron bedsteads, set of sofas and easy chairs, almirah, cupboard, dressing, washband, writing tables, iron safe, square and cottage pianos.

24 New iron bedsteads with spring mattresses.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers;
1 rubber-tyred shigram,
1 double-seated landeau,
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 2; 2A; 18; 2; 41, 43; 1; Case Nos. 58; 61; 63; 64, Gamdevi Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of St. George's Hospital, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture by Roberts, Ahmed, Devji and others, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, English cane chairs, jardiniers, nearly new mohogany, solid iron frame, grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new small harmonium by S. Rose and Co., solid brass hall lamp, sliding dining table for 12 persons, chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, crockery and glassware, platedware and silverware, hanging and table lamps, brass and iron double and single bedsteads, almirahs, washing and dressing tables, large size office table, revolving chair, revolving bookshelf with books, despatch box, Singer's hand and treadle sewing machine in perfect order, enlarging camera by Lancaster, powerful telescope with stand, ladies' and gents' bicyles, Singapore cane furniture, China and Coor mattings, garden plants, copper cooking utensils, etc., the property of W. Smith, Esq., Steward and Accountant, St. George's Hospital, proceeding on leave.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 78—80, Raghoonath Dadaji Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co., sell by Public Auction, at new Tank Bunder, on account of Particular and General Average.

Ex. S. S. "Thornbeck."

About 453 tons of Shaw's Standard Steam Coal Heaps Nos. 172 and 176, slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Bottom Umbrella Cloth, Suit No. 782 of 1908.

R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailji Sulleimanji.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

3 cases, containing 162 pieces 47 inches bottom umbrella cloth of different sizes.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 hand-some strong rubber-tyred shigram, by Steven and Sons, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 (S. T.), p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, Asser Virjee Mills Ld., and on account and risk of Mr. Canjee Dwarkadas :—

200 bales, each 400lbs., No. 10s. yarn.
On account and risk of Mr. M. M. Issabhoy—
350 bales, each 400lbs., No. 10s. yarn.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish ares of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1908.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Nos. follow alimentary toxic poisons, uric acid, free blood, and correcting attacks of hepatic functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla, are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY THACKER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters
SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS THAKAR.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain J. Le Brocq sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Hydra, 831 tons Captain G. Kirseborn arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3,759 tons Captain H. Summer sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain W. R. LeMare, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Yokohama &c., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 1st July should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.HuddlestonR I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Surrey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 2.

.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Argyll .....2712...Reumam ...TMorrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cobbin .....T Jeewandas
Banca.....3794 Le MaresChina &c..... P & O Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Hellos .....860Brunsgaard ...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Hydra ..... 831 Kirseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant .. 4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....W M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Moscori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam.....2041 Tome Calcutta.....T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Amcer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Nevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shivala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Strathblane...2329 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson ..... T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
[illegible]	2760	Strufing	Hamburg	13-7	W &A G &Co
[illegible]	all 3434	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
[illegible]	7	Hando	Kobe	9-7	N Y Kaisha
[illegible]			Jedah	7-7	Bo & P S N Co
[illegible]	ough			15-7	W & A G & Co
[illegible]	ondon			18-7	P & O Co
[illegible]	don			8-7	Bombay Co
[illegible]				7	K Nixon & Co
[illegible]				W	& A G & Co
[illegible]				7	M M & Co

[illegible]borough.....	Bangkok, June 6	
[illegible]Marc	Yokohama	
	May 23	

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Dunira s	Cole	Persian Gulf &c.
	Clan Colquhoun s.	Summer.....	Liverpool &c
	Ujina s	Brocq	Rangoon &c

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:
Steamer Banca for China &c.
" Azenfels for Hamburg &c.
" Scalda for Calcutta &c,
" Nizam for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived at London on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Palawan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo passed Suez midnight on Wednesday the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS. JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—525 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji ; 300 cwts cottonseed, N Peerbhoy ; 34 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co :- 2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 10,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—4 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co ; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 260 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—12,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Ras Bera s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji ; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clanalla s—714 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 700 cwts crushed bones, M Jamals.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magnolia s—120 cwts copra cake, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, H M B Kahlen ; 4 bales cotton, Rustomjee and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Jivanlal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Delta s—43 1/2 cwts raisins, D N Shroff.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 950 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 1,850 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 474 bales cotton; Tata Sons and Co.
Banca s—800 bales cotton, G Dossa, 150 bales cotton, H N Madraswala and Co ; 264 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 1,850 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 950 bales cotton, K Gokuldas and Co : 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—406 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Banca s—400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Delta s—12 cases lac, D Chothia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—1,274 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Banca s—550 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—1,870 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARREST OF AN INDIAN IN PARIS.

Astounding Story.

An Indian dealer in pearls named Bhaazah, known in Paris as an anti-British "reformer" and member of a Bengalee Secret Society who is established in the Faubourg Montemarte, recently received a visit from a fellow countryman named Dutt, aged 32, a political refugee, and juggler by profession who bore a letter of recommendation from a branch of the Secret Society in the United States. Bhaazah received Dutt hospitably and invited him to dinner, with another Hindu. Their dinner, however, seems to have had unpleasant results, for the three Indians were soon engaged in a hot dispute, and left each other with what were apparently imprecations in their native tongue.

One day Bhaazah received a letter signed by "Five Sons of Heaven," in which he was told that if he did not send £80 immediately to Dutt, who was waiting in a cafe in the Boulevards, he would be killed before the night was over, and his four brothers in Bengal, of whom two are Police Inspectors, would be murdered. In due course Bhaazah took the letter to the Commissioner of Police, who at once arrested Dutt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd July.

234.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant :—
To-day Friday 3rd Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon Pool) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject :—Physical Training without Arms.

238.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "I" Company :—

No. 6315 Cadet M Stewart.
No. 6316 Cadet K Judd.
No. 6317 Cadet W Mathelone.
No. 6318 Cadet E Newham.
No. 6319 Cadet J Raymond.
No. 6320 Cadet C George.
No. 6321 Cadet C Miobael.
No. 6322 Cadet C S Plunkett.
No. 6323 Cadet R Robinson.
No. 6324 Cadet H Ainsworth.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd July 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	2	8	36 p. m.	4	58
Teheran ...	2	2	12 p. m.	0	48
Suez	2	12	50 p. m.	1	18

According to a special London message to the "Times of Ceylon," Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton are giving a 25-Guinea Cup at the International Rubber Exhibition in London for the most economical and complete process of preparing Plantation Para rubber from the latex. The competition is open to exhibitors at the Exhibition.

A Karachi correspondent writes to a North India paper :—"The proverbial 'law's delays' are much in evidence in the lower Court at Karachi. In one case a dispute between two men employed in a public office led to such statements being made that the authorities very reasonably suspended both disputants till the resulting libel suit should be concluded. The City Magistrate has had that case before him, on and off, for the last four months, but has not yet completed the hearing! The Small Cause Court is even in a worse condition. There are two City Magistrates, but only one Small Cause Court Judge. One hears of suits entered a year ago not yet terminated. The worst of the Small Cause Court is its irritating methods and its abominable situation. The feelings of an average busy man, fruitlessly dragged off to the Small Cause Court twice a month for nearly a year, may be imagined, but cannot in common decency be expressed."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRAITHWAITE.—June 27, at 5, Hastings Park Rd Alipore, the wife of W. D. Braithwaite, of a daughter.

M. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

A NEW APERIENT.

Kemp's "PURGATONES," a safe and reliable aperient, suitable for everybody.

Purgatones "Strong," per bottle 12 As.
Purgatones "Adult," " " 10 "
Purgatones "Infant," " " 8 "

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 1-41m., 2-23a.; Low water, 7-28m., 8-44a.
P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of the 19th ult., due to arrive at 5 a. m.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—July 7th, First Quarter, 1h. 55-0m. a. m.; July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m.; p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 4.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket match, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 2-16m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 8-25a.

Sunday, July 5.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-58m., 3-29a.; Low water, 8-44m., 10-13a.

Monday, July 6.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-50m., 4-9a.; Low water, 9-33m., 11-10a.

Tuesday, July 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 4-54m., 4-55a.; Low water, 10-38m.

Wednesday, July 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-10m., 5-49a. Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.

Thursday, July 9.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 7-28m., 6-52a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-19a.

Effects of the Weather.—The northern wall of a three-storeyed house belonging to one Kadarali Tyebali and situated in Haines Road, Bombay, collapsed on Wednesday evening. The house was tenanted at the time, but fortunately no one was injured.

Ratansi Muljl Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During June the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,734. Among them the number of new admissions was 544, classified as stated :—Bhattias 93, Vanias 82, Brahmins 50, Lohanas 49, other castes 270. The average daily attendance was 90.

A Corporal Drowned.—Second Corporal Booth (3rd [illegible] Royal Engineers, was proceeding in a tug from the Prince's Dock to the Butcher's Island in the Bombay Harbour on Wednesday night when he slipped, fell overboard and was drowned. He never rose to the surface. The deceased was accompanied by several non-commissioned officers.

Fatal Motor Car Accident.—At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Sowlaram Piraji, a Hindu cooly, who was run over and killed by a motor car driven by Mr. C. W. Ratchell in Nesbit Road last Friday. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by multiple injuries received by him by his being knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Mr. Rotchell in a negligent manner.

The Victoria Gardens.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection :—one roseate cockatoo (Cacatua rescicaida) by Mr. J. A. Guider ; one rose crested cockatoo (Cacatua moluccensis) by Mr. R. D. Sethna ; two red vented Bulbuls (Molpastes Bengalensis); two Java sparrows (Pads orizivors) ; two finches by Dr. Stringfellow ; one pied crested cuckoo by Dr. Weathral ; one Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bonnetta); by Munshi Gulab Myan ; 25 weaver birds (Ploceus baya) by Mr. Pandarinath Patel.

String Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maley, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Guard of Honour .....Karl Rapa
Overture ...Le Puits D'amour .....M W Balfe
Serenade ....The Waggler .....J Percy
Selection.....Pick of the Basket.....W William
Gavotte
[illegible] .....Mignon .....Georges Hartmann
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier .....Jean Gilbert
Valse Waltz ...Kitten Rond Caprice...A Poppe
Finale

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have once more to thank Mr. Kantawala for his trouble. The question in hand is, however, mainly based upon experiments and they form separate stages of gaining experience by the help of which practical worldly course is said to be guided by the sense of wisdom. Letting, for the nonce, the example and imitation of Japan and Baroda stand over, it is not quite safe to argue the creation and cultivation of demand consequent on the artificial creation of supply by way of antipation, as an economical truth. For, in the present case, the cost of creating supply in the initial stage,—granting all the while that the supply is wholesome, the assumption of the otherwise of which would simply be tantamount to begging the question,—would entail a demand and a drain on the purses of the masses, whose hearts would be big with desires of various sorts for enjoying themselves after the fashion of their companions who would be comfortably off in life. The temptation is by the side and no call of reason or prudence can resist the force of "the tempting desire to enjoy the novel resources and attractive comforts of life as in the case of the innumerable articles of foreign-make." The present question is not directly or primarily concerned with the uncontrollable accident of home make or foreign-make, since the wheel of Social machinery moving normally and as operated upon by varying factors and circumstances mediate as well as immediate, is liable to turn its course in strict conformity with the mass which is moved, the force with which and the direction in which it is moved.

The yielding of supply prematurely, moreover, before demand happens to be made as a natural consequence of having cultivated the popular mind and having prevailed upon as well as prepared the popular sentiment to favour the cause of the demand, presupposes compulsion which, howsoever delicate, judicious and prudently brought to bear upon the masses, proves ultimately to be obnoxious in one direction or another. In addition to the cost of supervison as already pointed out in the case of Baroda, wherein the subjects, to a considerable extent, are more or less willing to meet half ways, nay absolutely carry out, the wishes of their rulers, owing to more causes than one. And it has been maintained that the proper channel for duly carrying out the law of compulsion should be the primary schools, village punch, and revenue officers, whose labour shall have to be made remunerative on this account particularly, since they, on the other hand, shall be required to contribute a more efficient quota of labour that will be a decided deviation from the main line of their work.

Again, if the clause of working for four hours implies necessarily specially appointed hours in the case of the children of agricultural and artisan-classes, they shall have to be drawn or dragged away from the otherwise useful little apprentice-work in the farm or factory, in order to attend to and undergo mental worry at a tender age when these professional classes are essentially required to improve their physique as a healthy safeguard against the future strain of heavier labour, in the interests of themselves as well as the classes that depend to a great extent upon the reward of their reproductive labour. If, next, night hours happen to be appointed for their instruction, so much the worse for the tender eyes meant to be afflicted with nocturnal oil and carbonic acid gas, when the tempting invitation of sweet sleep should seal and set them to rest for few hours in order to fully refresh and reinforce the fatigued limbs for a sustained effort at work in the next morning under the care and control of their loving parents. Notwithstanding all the just and well-meaning endeavours enjoined and ascertained by a special body of rules or code of laws for guidance, expected of or exacted from teachers and others concerned in the interests of the children under reference, will any extra cost of supervising the very task of practically carrying out the body of rules be deemed necessary to incur ?

Hence was it considered worth an importunity for seeing the ground well prepared for the line of work in question, by improving and increasing the materials and masters concerned with instruction, which alone can be duly regarded as the natusal mode of procedure, and save the trouble of enacting artificial rules to be put into effect, which, again, enter into the additional ado of "excepting" cases of extraordinary domestic or social embarrassment on whom compulsion need not be brought to bear.

The point of greater moment to be next adverted to, is the proviso that exempts children that are not to be detained in school any longer, even if they cannot finish their primary education until the compulsory age expires, as quoted in Mr. Kantawala's article. This is decidedly a matter fairly falling in the regions of experiments—not in one place or two places but in many places and inviting close watching as well as adjudging of individual cases on the strength of their respective merits—and practical experience absolutely must be prudently allowed to get the better of mere logical calculations or precepts proceeding from imaginary circumstances. For 7 to 12 being the allotted limit, it remains to be discovered from facts and figures as to what percentage it is that has "readily" availed itself of Primary education from among the masses—which fact will be sufficient, by the bye, to enlist it under the heading of "Voluntary" Primary education, since no compulsion has been exerted upon the part, and secondly, what percentage it is that has finished the required course within the prescribed limit, and thirdly, the same that has left it unfinished. Here, again, in the last two cases, the consideration of having neglected the physical improvement for the sake of a small intellectual gain in the first instance, and totally sacrificed the former to the latter sort of gain, and the latter, in addition, to an ever-raging conflict between will and compulsion, need not be lost sight of. Why, then, the ineffectual labour of trying to do little good for the simple sake of impairing—if not injuring—a greater part of the social machinery, especially when the educated experience of almost all quarters is not backward in condemning compulsion of in this direction? Educational experts quoted by me in some of my earlier humble contributions have been afforded an adequate opportunity of being ably supported and sustained by the recent words of wisdom from the supreme chairs of authority in the Presidency. And lastly, in such cases, generally, analogy of two or more places would form an imperfect mode of reasoning; parallelisms are not potent enough to carry the truth or justice of one case home to another, situated in the midst of different environments ; accordingly, then, neither England nor Japan is India ; and Baroda, Gujarat or Kathiawad.

S. S MEHTA.
Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City.
July 1.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased for the sum of 150,000 lire a beautiful Greek bas-relief, which was discovered in the course of the excavations in the Campagna, Italy. The American connoisseur outbid the State, which was prepared to give 100,000 lire for the work. The bas-relief, which is absolutely intact, represents Antinous, and will be placed in the exhibition which Mr. Morgan is establishing, in the Museum.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 2.

The low pressure in the area of the North-East Arabian Sea is apparently developing into a Cyclonic storm, which may move towards Kathiawar ; lowest pressure extends eastwards, from Kathiawar to the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea monsoon, is thus confined to the south of the trough and has occasioned rain in South Rajputana, the Eastern half of Gujarat East Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula ; but has not been heavy in the last area.

The rainfall due to the Bay current has again occurred in East Punjab, the West United Provinces, Orissa, Eastern Bengal and Assam, excluding the North-Western Districts and parts of Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are :—Tezpur and Cherrapoonjee, one and half inches ; Agra and Chakrata, three-quarters of an inch ; Roorki and Ambala, half an inch; Delhi, Mount Abu, Udaipur, one inch ; Deesa, two inches; Veraval, quarter of an inch ; Ahmedabad, half an inch ; Nagpur, three inches ; Seoni and Malegaon, one and a half inches; Bombay and Belgaum, two inches ; Mangalore, three inches ; Mercara, four inches.

Skies are clear in North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir; but all other parts of India are more or less clouded; humidity is normal, except in the East United Provinces and South-east Madras, where it is in defect; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, South Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Orissa, the West United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan; also a few falls in Upper Burma, West North-East India and East Punjab.

CYCLONE EXPECTED.

The Port Officer has issued the following telegram received from Simla :—

Storm Signal. Hoist warning signal. Low pressure area, north-east Arabian Sea apparently developing into cyclonic storm which is likely to move towards Kathiawar Coast but position and intensity at present unknown.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Hydra," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, reports having encountered stormy weather, tremendous sea and very heavy rain.—The Hansa Line steamer "Axenfels," which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 1st instant from Hamburgh, experienced strong monsoon and very high sea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd July 1908 was 29·53 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Equivalent Rainfall in Cts	Colaba. In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....		23·36	21·62	19·52	17·48
Thursday, 2nd July 1908		1·87	2·15	2·15	2·29
Total		29·23	28·77	21·67	19·77
Up to same date last year...		23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In cts.	Total to date. 1906. In cts.	Corpdg Total. 1907. In cts.	Corpdg Total. 1908. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	3·25	24·25	10·52	20·23

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND JULY.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. More rain wanted generally Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grain sowings begun.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon—Looks like rain. has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing begun already.

Jalgaon.—Showery. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Broach.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

in the east and extreme north of the Punjab but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at Rawalpindi but normal or in excess at the other stations. Day temperature has fallen and is equal to or below the average ; night temperature is high at Multan but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Winds are northerly to easterly.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Mainpuri reports 0·27 inch, Agra 0·84 inch and Jhansi 0·08 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in the southern districts and moderately so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average in the area of rainfall but in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature has fallen at those stations where rain has been received and is now normal or in defect there ; but it continues in excess at the other stations ; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·23 inch of rain. Cloud has increased and is moderate to heavy. Humidity is low at Jacobabad but normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect at night at Jacobabad. Winds are south-westerly at Karachi but elsewhere calms and northerly winds prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Nearly general rain has fallen. Deesa has had 1·83 inches, Ahmedabad 0·57 inch, Rajkot 0·44, Veraval 0·83 inch, Neemuch 0·35 inch and Indore 0·47 inch ; skies are heavily clouded in Kathiawar and moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at a few stations. Winds are south-westerly in West Central India and irregular over the rest of the division, being southerly or south-westerly in the west and easterly or northerly in the interior districts.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread but lighter ; largest amounts being Nagpur 2·75 inches, Saugor 0·74 inch, Raipur 0·38 inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are heavily overcast only at a few stations. Humidity is normal or in defect in the north and normal or in excess elsewhere Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general. Bombay records 2·29 inches, Ratnagiri 1·55 inches, Mormugaon 0·96 inch and Karwar 1·21 inches. Skies remain overcast. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Local rain has fallen ; Belgaum reports 2·45 inches and Malegaon 1·56 inches. Skies are generally clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is below the average but night temperature is equal to it. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen briskly at Bombay and to the north of it and is nearly 1·6 of an inch in defect at Bombay. Although wind directions have not yet become regularly cyclonic, a cyclonic storm seems to have formed and to be lying at a considerable distance to the west of the Kathiawar Coast.

Rainfall has decreased in the Konkan and the Central Provinces but has increased in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is probable in the west coast, Central Provinces and Kathiawar ; local rain is likely in Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st	92·6	84·6	...	0·00
Jask	92·8	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat 1st	93·3	85·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·2	82·0	...	0·07
Rawalpindi	100·9	78·1	...	0·17
Lahore	94·4	78·2	...	2·39
Sirsa.....	92·2	77·1	...	2·80
Ambala	97·5	75·5	0·40	1·18
Delhi	99·7	79·2	0·04	0·29
Agra.....	93·5	79·0	0·84	2·14
Mahupuri.....	90·3	84·3	0·27	0·75
Jhansi	95·3	80·1	0·08	2·29
Cawnpore	100·9	83·0	...	0·40
Allahabad	102·1	84·5	...	0·22
Jacobabad	108·6	92·8	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	83·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	98·9	81·7	...	2·57
Jaipur	99·2	80·1	...	1·28
Kotah	98·0	78·6	0·23	2·75
Bhuj.....	98·1	75·6	0·06	0·25
Dwarka	91·3	83·7	...	0·58
Veraval	88·7	79·8	0·83	2·57
Rajkot	95·4	77·7	0·14	3·24
Bhavnagar Para.....	91·6	78·5	...	0·54
Surat	85·1	76·1	0·03	2·92
Ahmedabad.....	95·6	78·2	0·57	3·98
Deesa	102·3	74·9	1·85	2·18
Neemuch.....	93·5	80·7	0·35	2·88
Indore	88·1	72·1	0·47	6·72
Jubbulpore	88·0	75·3	0·19	3·33
Saugor.....	86·6	74·0	1·74	2·66
Hoshangabad	90·6	76·9	...	2·14
Khandwa.....	84·2	75·1	...	7·03
Akola	84·2	72·1	0·15	9·09
Amraoti	82·8	72·0	...	9·41
Nagpur.....	86·6	75·1	2·75	14·70
Chanda	85·5	76·0	0·12	8·18
Raipur.....	88·7	75·6	0·38	13·20
Bombay	78·4	80·0	2·29	19·77
Ratnagiri.....	82·3	75·4	1·55	27·59
Mormugao	85·0	74·7	0·96	29·44
Karwar	81·2	?	1·21	30·78
Malegaon.....	89·4	72·1	1·56	4·90
Ahmednagar.....	84·4	71·5	...	3·10
Poona	80·0	70·8	0·10	1·34
Sholapur	85·2	71·9	...	2·56
Rajapur	83·2	70·2	0·05	1·98
Belgaum	75·3	67·6	2·45	11·23
Anantapur.....	82·2	70·2	0·09	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	72·2	...	5·00
Hyderabad	84·2	72·2	0·03	5·71
Mangalore	82·7	71·9	3·41	41·42
Calicut.....	85·2	72·5	0·83	29·62
Cochin	86·7	74·8	0·55	23·91
Colombo	86·5	78·0	...	4·30
Minicoy.....	86·8	75·6	0·60	0·08
Bellary	87·0	76·3	...	0·87
Cuddapah	95·7	76·0	0·02	0·86
Madras.....	97·5	83·0	...	0·50
Bangalore	91·3	65·3	0·01	1·27
Coimbat

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE UNITED EMPIRE.

The "Englishman":—In a very short time there will begin in Canada a brilliant series of festivities. These have been inaugurated to mark the third century of the discovery of the great dominion, and to honour the memories of the strenuous, self-sacrificing, brave and ambitious men who have shapen the history of the land. There will be present at these festivities men of many races, whose forefathers fought and worked for the possession and development of the dominion. The master note however, that will be struck at the festivity, the master lesson it will convey, will be that of unity; unity of aim and effort, unity of determination and courage, unity of reward and victory. But, whilst in a branch nation of the Empire these celebrations take place, these master lessons are taught, what of the Empire as a whole, what of the United Kingdom, the heart and brain of the Empire? How are the lessons appreciated and applied there? The clear heroic spirit that animated Wolf and Montcalm, the foresight and utter trust and charity of Champlain, do these inform the leaders of the nation at its heart? Are the people still possessed of the unending patience, the unshakable determination, the cheerfulness that was ever highest in the darkest hour, the boundless courage that distinguished the first settlers, the pioneers of the new land? Everything in the future depends on how these questions can be answered.

If the men of to-day have not in these essentials fallen below the high level marked by their ancestors, however much they may have changed in other respects, the future of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire is safe. They will continue to grow in strength and splendour, and their progress at home and abroad will be marked by a steady amelioration in the material condition of their citizens, unaccompanied by any mental or moral degeneration. Should; however, the leaders and the people in the home land prove incapable of rising to the full measure of their necessities and opportunities, the outlook for the Empire, and for the United Kingdom is dark and disquieting There was a time, and that not long past, when many monoccupying responsible positions in the British world of politics gave open expression, to the sentiment that the time would come, was coming, and ought to be hastened, when the colonies would "cut the cable," and the Empire be dissolved. These men found imitators in the masses at Home, and in the colonies. But fortunately there remain to-day only a few of the foolish and purblind separatist school. Nearly all men whose opinions are worthy of a moments consideration recognise how destructive and suicidal such a policy would be. They see, too, somewhat dimly it may be yet, the necessity for not only continuing the Empire but for banding it together very much more firmly and closely than it now is banded.

How this is to be brought about is not yet absolutely clear to the masses of men, not even to the majority of more or less trained politicians and statesmen. This may be pardoned them, for the ideal of the True Imperialism is so comparatively new, and so different from those of the short sighted Manchester school, with its unfair trade shibboleths, its worship of money for money's sake, its inability to comprehend either the realities or the romance of Empire. The Manchester school with its huxter soul, its false premises and warped deductions, infused a deadly sleeping sickness poison into the veins of England which will not be easily worked out. Still, however, it is fading, surely, if slowly. Men in increasing numbers see that if the British Empire is not to be shattered, the United Kingdom not to be reduced to a second, lesser Spain, the present arrangements must be altered, the Empire reconstituted, reconstructed, so as, to use a commercial term to become "a sound, going concern." They begin to comprehend that where the Empire is concerned there is no room, no excuse, for party politics, for party tricks and tactics, however pardonable or legitimate these may be in mere state and parish matters. Some day the majority will recognise this, alike, amongst the nose-led voters and the professional politicians. That day the present methods will be relegated to the limbo of repented sins and stupidities. That day the British Empire will be organised as the German Empire is organised. Its future will be then assured, for notwithstanding the sights, sounds, and works of certain small cliques of decadents, the heart and thews of the race are still as high, its determination as unalterable, once fixed, as in the days when the heritage of Canada came to it.

THE EVOLUTION OF JAPAN.

The "Statesman":—Three years ago Bishop Awdry of Tokio contributed to the "Times" a very interesting letter upon which we commented at the moment, calling attention to the way in which the Japanese were being idealised by the European press. He lately wrote again to the "Times," no longer to complain of the previous idealisation, but to point out that the pendulum has swung too far the other way. The illusions which the European public formed as to the Japanese character in consequence of their success in war have disappeared almost completely, and have been replaced by a correspondingly unjust estimate on the other side. Finding that the Japanese were not all angels the uncritical European public appears to imagine that they are all devils. The one view is as absurd as the other, and Bishop Awdry on both occasions has done excellent service to the world as a whole by appealing for sanity in judgment. Among the points to which he calls attention is one with which many people have long been familiar, namely, the fact that in Japan, up till recently commerce was looked upon as a profession unfit for gentlemen, and consequently the commercial standard of honour was extremely low, while the military standard was very high. The Bishop states that in this matter a change is rapidly coming over Japan. The leaders of Japanese society are "keenly alive to the fact that education which does not produce character is a failure, and the first importance of character in commercial transactions is being urgently pressed upon the students in the commercial schools of Japan. The Government has all along been trustworthy in this respect. The "leading financial firms in Tokio are equally so. The people fellow the lead of the Government and the whole standard of commercial instinct and honour is rising fast." That is very satisfactory testimony from so thoughtful a critic. Bishop Awdry goes on to make a reflection upon varying standards of commercial honour which is extremely pregnant. He says that in parts of Japan where foreign methods have not yet reached, it is still the custom to treat what would be contracts among Europeans, as estimates liable to be revised if there should be an unexpected change in circumstances, such as a great rise or fall in price. He adds that of course parties who take no interest in each other cannot be expected to conduct business on such a system, but he asks:—Does not business conducted on these lines "really stand on a higher basis of moral principle than where it is regarded as a matter of no concern to either party whether the other is ruined or not by his bargain, though what causes the ruin may not have been the loser's fault or carelessness?" Most people will agree with the suggestion underlying the Bishop's question, and will accept without demur the doctrine that in business where people know one another, and can trust one another, they must take account of unexpected fluctuations which would arise from the strict enforcement of a bargain. Obviously, however, that can only be done where mutual knowledge and mutual confidence exist. In the ordinary commerce of the world, which by the nature of the case must be impersonal, strict adherence to bargains is of the very essence of business. Another point raised by Bishop Awdry carries us much farther. He boldly argues that there is no such difference of character between Japanese and Europeans as to prevent racial fusion. He quotes Dr. Gulick, who in his "Evolution of "the Japanese" claims to have proved that the differences of character which seem to divide Japanese from Europeans are the result not of physiological but of social evolution, and can therefore be removed or modified by the same causes which have produced them. Bishop Awdry goes on: "Even in such a matter as intermarriage, I see no reason against the finest and most progressive type of mankind resulting hereafter from a blending of the two, or more generally of the East with the West, just as the fullest type of Christianity will assuredly not be seen till the finer qualities of all races have influenced the ideals of Christians and produced their effect on Christian character and practice." He adds the important warning that intermarriage on an extensive scale will not be wise "until social ideals approximate pretty closely, and until each party understands before union the social ideals of the other, so that after union there may not be inevitable disappointment to either man or woman.

THE CULT OF REBELLION.

The "Madras Mail":—There has recently been circulated in India a particularly violent and seditious leaflet, which was strongly suspected to have emanated from London. It will be seen from telegram published to-day that while the Editor of the "Indian Sociologist" disavows the authorship of the leaflet, the "Times" states that it was prepared for the meeting held at the India House, Highgate, London on the 10th May, the anniversary of the rebellion which the friends and "proteges" of the Editor of the "Indian Sociologist" regard as "the Indian national rising, the legitimate effort of a nation to shake off an oppressive yoke." When the statements of the "Times" contradict those of the "Indian Sociologist," the public may be excused for taking the relative positions of the two papers into consideration and forming their own opinion. The Editor of the latter, Mr. Shyamji, Krishnavarma, would appear, from Reuter's telegram, to have denied that he is the author of the leaflet circulated in India but to have refrained from dissociating himself from it. As a matter of fact, that seditious document embodies views which Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma has quite lately put forth with an audacity explainable by the fact that the patriot's home is in Paris and not under British jurisdiction. In a letter to the "Times" last month, Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma explained that he was not "anti-British." True, he was encouraging at India House the reverent commemoration of the achievements of Nana Sahib and other murderers of defenceless English women and children; but, on the other hand, he had founded scholarships in memory of several Englishmen who had at one time or another denounced British rule in India with the peculiar authority which attaches to the pronuncements of persons utterly unacquainted with their subject, and India House itself had been opened at his request by that staunch patriot and representative Englishman, Mr. H. M. Hyndman. Whether Mr Shyamji Krishnavarma had anything to do with the leaflet circulated in India or not, it is fairly expressive of his views, and the coincidence that it was scattered about India shortly after the "patriotic" celebration at India House is remarkable.

Turning to the leaflet itself, it is found that, not content with celebrating patriotic enterprise in the past, its authors have an eye on the future. The Diamond Jubilee of the Indian Mutiny falls in 1917, and the writers of the leaflet suggest that India should "make a triumphant entry into the world" on that auspicious occasion by "crushing the alien foe and avenging the martyrs' blood." The secrecy and energy with which the 1857 revolt was organised are commended and similar discretion and dispatch are advised in prepairing for the next rebellion. Such are the counsels of the revolutionaries. No doubt a great deel of the seed they sow falls on barren ground, and a great deal more germinates only in very shallow soil; but it is sown broadcast, and some of it bears fruit. This glorification of the Mutiny is the worst form of sedition, for it is the honouring not merely of disloyalty but of crime. The veriest Extremist has hitherto shrunk from doing homage to such an incarnation of treachery and cowardly cruelty as Nana Sahib, but the enlightened students who gathered together at India House on the 10th of last month are reported to have had no hesitation in accepting the author of the Cawnpore massacre as a great exemplar of patriotism,. and among the readers of the outrageous leaflet now being circulated in this country there may be some immature minds equally hospitable to evil. The Government of India long ago prohibited the introduction of the "Indian Sociologist" into this country, and whether the leaflet emanates from the same source or not, steps will doubtless be taken against those engaged in distributing it when they have been traced. Put it is absurd that the United Kingdom should provide an asylum for persons whose one object is the subversion of authority in India. Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma himself lurks in Paris, which, if we are to credit reports in the Parisian Press is becoming one of the centres of the anti-British agitation, but his friends and disciples are in England and the wires are still pulled from London. We would urge Lord Curzon as Chairman of the University of Oxford to examine the circumstances under which an institution whose Imperial mission he has eloquently described condescends to maintain a scholarship founded by a man like Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma, and it is to be hoped that University authorities generally will refuse to harbour students who attend meetings at which the gospel of rebellion and race-hatred is inculcated. The remarkable unanimity of the British Press on the subject of sedition in India revealed in the Press comments quoted in our Mail Summary to-day shows that public opinion at Home is being strongly affected by recent disclosures, and it would be well if, instead of confining themselves to recommendations for the firmer administration of India, the leading papers would expose the agencies in the very heart of the Empire which encourage and direct the cult of rebellion in India.

The Berlin police are interested in the proceedings of a lady who professes to work magical wonders and foretell future events by the aid of a magic key. Shop girls, domestic servants, and small tradespeople are her clients, from whom money flows in quantities. The key, the "Chronicle" says, is thickly encrusted with red rust, the blood of Christian martyrs, slain by Saracen hordes during the Crusades. Skulls of these victims were, it seems, buried in a particular graveyard near Jerusalem, and the lady's key was the key of this Golgotha. It passed into her hands through a long series of palmers, knights, monks, etc., and has always manifested occult powers. For example, it is infallible, in telling whether or not business undertakings will be successful. It can also foretell whether a lottery ticket will win a prize.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 30th June give the following details:—

KARACHI.

No rain during week; for season in the district maximum two cents at Kohistan. River at Bukkur on 28th, *plus* 9 feet 4 4/5 inches against *plus* 7 feet 8 2/5 inches on same date last year. Estimated outturn of spring crops fair. Kharif operations generally progressing except in Karachi and Kohistan talukas. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient water in parts of Jati taluka where fresh sowing commenced. Transplantation generally in progress in low lying lands. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Kohistan talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

LARKANA.

No rain during week. Want of rain felt in hilly parts of Johi taluka. Kharif operations progressing throughout the district. Transplantation of rice generally in progress. Fodder-supply generally deficient. Drinking water supply adequate except in Johi taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition except in Rato-dero and Johi talukas.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 60 cents at Dhandhuka; for season 2 inches at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 47 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 cents at Gogha. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Dholka, Viramgam and Sanand taluka, Gogha petha. Sowing of bajri and jowari in progress in parts of Viramgam taluka, of bajri, jowari and rice in Parantij taluka, of bajri, jowari and rice in parts of Dholka taluka, of bajri, jowari and cotton in Sanand taluka and of bajri, jowari and maize in Modasa petha. Fodder adequate except in Dholka taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate; Supply of water in irrigation wells adequate and in irrigation tanks sufficient in a few talukas.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain dusing week 26 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 71 cents at Dohad, minimum 22 cents at Kalol; for season 3 inches 48 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 2 inches 48 cents at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 84 cents at Dohad Rainfall general and sufficient. Kharif operations in progress. Sowing of maxie in progress in parts of eastern mahals and of paddy and cotton in western mahals. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is alleviated by rain and wells dug from tagai grants. No irrigation on a large scale. Stocks of grain sufficient. Distress not severe in western mahals, but slightly alleviated in eastern mahals where it was severe. Three famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. People taking to sowing and ploughing, and the number of workers on relief works greatly reduced. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA

No rain during week at Kaira, in the district maximum 92 cents at A'nand, minimum 1 cent at Borsad and none at Cambay; for season 2 inches 53 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 3 inches 37 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 62 cents at Thasra, 32 cents at Cambay. Rainfall sufficient for early sowings. Preparations for kharif sowings resumed and ploughing commenced. Sowings almost suspended. Long break in rain has been most useful in giving time for good tillage with insufficient and ill-fed bullocks. Cattle in fair to bad condition. Fodder-supply scarce and replenished with takavi grants wherever totally exhausted. Drinking water-supply generally adequate. Water in irrigation tanks and wells generally sufficient.

BROACH.

Rain during week 47 cents at Broach, in the district minimum 10 cents at Vagra; for season 4 inches 22 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 24 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 31 cents at Amod. Rainfall insufficient for sowing operations. Preparations for kharif cultivation completed in all talukas. Sowing of cotton and rice in progress in parts of Ankleswar, Broach and Jambusar talukas and retarded elsewhere for want of rain. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Rain during week 46 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 91 cents at Valod, minimum 27 cents at Pardi. 2 inches 33 cents at Dharampur, 23 cents at Bansda and 23 cents at Sachin; for season 2 inches 12 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 9 inches at Valod, minimum 2 inches 24 cents at Pardi, 4 inches 54 cents at Dharampur, 6 inches 2 cents at Bansda, 2 inches 25 cents at Sachin. Rainfall, though below average, is generally sufficient for sowing purposes except in Pardi and Olpad talukas where more rain is needed. Sowing of bajri in progress in Bardoli, Jalalpur and Olpad talukas and of rice in Jalalpur, Bulsar, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and almost completed in Chikhli taluka and Valod petha, and of hill-millets completed in Chikhli talukas and Valod petha. Sowing of jowari and Cotton commenced in Chikhli, Jalalpur and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Sowing operations generally commenced in Native States. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi talnka and Valod petha. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Valod petha. Irrigation tanks are dry.

THANA.

Rain during week 3 inches 34 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 2 inches 77 cents at Murbad, minimum 9 cents at Umbargaon; for season 14 inches 85 cents at Thana, in the districts maximum 11 inches 43 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 1 inche 53 cents at Umbargaon. Rainfall good in Dhanu, Mahim, Murbad, Kalyan and Bhiwndi talukas and Umbargaon petha but insufficient for sowing and transplantation. More rain needed. Standing garden crops in good condition. Sowing of rice and hill millets nearly completed every where except in Umbargaon petha where retarded owing to break in rain. Transplantation commenced in parts of some talukas. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is still scarce and sold very dear. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 2 inches 48 cents at Alibag, in the districts maximum 5 inches 24 cents at Karjat, minimum 1 inch 69 cents at Mangaon; for season 14 inches 30 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 14 inches 96 cents at Mahad, minimum 6 inches 74 cents at Khalapur. More rain needed. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Germination satisfactory. Preparations for transplantation commenced all over the district but retarded owing to insufficient rainfall. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers per rupee.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 1 inch 29 cents at Ratnagiri in the district maximum 3 inches 17 cents at Sangmeshvar, for season 13 inches 24 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 19 inches 53 cents at Vengurla, minimum 8 inches 86 cents at Devgad. Rainfall insufficient but heavy fall set in on 29th and is continuing. Preparations for transplantation in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock generally in good condition.

KANARA.

Rain during week 8 inches 74 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 6 inches 40 cents at Ankola, minimum 7 cents at Mundgod; for season 32 inches 91 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 26 inches 63 cents at Kumta, minimum 1 inch 85 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more rain needed everywhere except in Karwar and Ankola talukas. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues everywhere except in parts of Supa petha. Area sown normal. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 2 inches 43 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 2 inches 72 cents at Edalabad, minimum 1 inch 8 cents at Amalner: for season 4 inches 86 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 6 inches 25 cents at Pachora, minimum 1 inch 70 cents at Chopda. Rainfall general and sufficient. Sowing operations in progress everywhere. Cotton germinated in some places and in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval talukas. Fodder very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of drinking water felt in Chalisgaon taluka. Supply of water much improved in Pachora taluka.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 70 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 58 cents at Shirpur, minimum 18 cents at Taloda; for season 4 inches 72 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 39 cents at Navapur, minimum 74 cents at Shirpur. Rain insufficient everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops commenced everywhere but rain is urgently needed. Fodder-supply diminishing everywhere except in Dhulia and Sakri talukas; Sindkheda taluka it is almost exhausted. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient except in Sindkheda taluka. Irrigation water failing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Dole is being distributed to the blind and lame in Shirpur taluka.

NASIK.

Rain during week 18 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 6 inches 10 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 cents at Sinnar; for season 3 inches 3 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 13 inches 71 cents at Igatpuri minimum 31 cents at Sinnar. Rain insufficient throughout the district except in Igatpuri taluka where it is sufficient. Rainfall in Dindori, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Peint talukas has simply enabled the undertaking of sowing operations. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice, and other crops commenced it Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Sowing of minor crops commenced in Yeola, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Sowing of cotton commenced in Sinnar, Baglan, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Fodder-supply insufficient in Sinnar, Dindori, Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Green grass available in Peint taluka. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon and Sinnar, talukas. Drinking water-supply sufficient except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water for irrigation adequate Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 43 per cent. less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticeable. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 6 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 3 inches 4 cents at Nevasa. More rain needed for sowing. Sowing of hill-millets, cotton and minor crops in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri and Nevasa talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week at Poona, in the district maximum 68 cents at Vadgaon, none at Sirur, Junnar, Ambegaon and Sasvad: for season 2 inches 19 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Paud, minimum 93 cents at Sirur. More rain needed throughout the district. Sowing generally retarded for want of rain except in portions of Haveli and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed, Junnar and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels. Prices of food-grains stationary,

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 70 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 30 cents at Madha, minimum 24 cents at Barsi; for season 1 inch 27 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 22 cents at Barsi, minimum 69 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain urgently needed. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in Sangola taluka where they are withering. Lands are ready for kharif sowing which has been started in parts of Barsi and Sangola talukas inspite of insufficient moisture. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but the number is generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes inadequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week 6 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 65 cents at Patan, none a Khanapur, Man, Kha'tall, Tasgaon, Kandala, Kharad, Valva, Koregaon and Aundh; for season 2 inches 91 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 5 inches 77 cents at Patan minimum 66 cents at Khatav. Rain urgently needed everywhere for sowing operations except in Patan taluka where it is sufficient for the present. Water supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Agricultural stock in sufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 14 cents at Bagevadi, 16 cents at Bagalkot, 18 cents at Sindgi non-elsewhere. Kharif sowing retarded in all talukas for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 31 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 1 inch 98 cents at Chandgad, minimum 3 cents at Murgod, none at Athni Gokak, Saundatti and Bailhongal; for season 4 inches 99 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 10 inches 1 cent at Chandgad, minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Athni. Rain insufficient except in Belgaum and Ramapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Sowings and ploughing in good condition. Minor kharif seedlings withering in Sampgaon taluka and Murgod petha. Preparation of land for kharif cultivation completed exception in Pasasgad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in fair condition.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 26 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 55 cents at Navalgund, minimum 25 cents at Karajgi; for season 1 inch 93 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 4 inches 78 cents at Shiggaon, minimum 70 cents at Nargund. Rainfall insufficient. More rain badly needed in some parts. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues in parts of seven talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition,

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 27 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 5 inches at Randhiya, minimum 2 cents at Thadach: for season 3 inches 36 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 7 inches 75 cents at Jetpur, minimum 2 cents at Thadach. Preparations for kharif cultivation and sowing in progress in Jhalavad, Gohilwad and Halar. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Palitana, Songadh, and Sudamda.

BARODA.

Rain during week 13 cents at Baroda, in the State 25 cents at Navsari; for season 1 inch 30 cents at Baroda, in State maximum 6 inches 15 cents at Navsari, minimum 97 cents at Amreli. Rainfall insufficient. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation inprogression Amreli, Kadi and Nanasai divisions. Sowing commenced in Baroda, Kadi, Navsari and Amreli, divisions, Sowing of rice continues in Gandevi mahal of cotton in Palsana and Mahuva mahals. and of maize in Vargha tmahal. Supply of fodder deficient in Kadi division. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Baroda and Tilakwada mahals. Water supply adequate except in Dabhoi, Kamrej, Vaghodia and Harij mahals.

MAHI KANTHA.

No rain during week at Sadra, in the Agency maximum 1 inch 17 cents at Kadoli, minimum 9 cents at Pethapur. Lands being prepared for Kharif cultivation. Sowing in progress. Fodder-supply inadequate in Khadal, Mahisha and Vatrak Kantha Water-supply adequate.

REVA KANTHA.

Rain during week in the Agency maximum 85 cents at Chhota Udepur, minimum 1 cent at Balasinor; for season in the Agency maximum 5 inches 64 cents at Chhota Udepur, minimum 92 cents at Bhadarva. Rainfall sufficient for ploughing and sowing operations. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing operations in progress. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient.

M. YVES GUYOT AND ENGLAND.

"M. Yves Guyot writes on "My Impressions of England" in the "Morning Post." "The English have an extraordinary power of expansion In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries this led to the Anglomania. They introduced racing to the whole world, as well as the entire vocabulary of sport. Fox, at the end of the Eighteenth Century, laughed at the Anglomania of the French, and we have seen at different periods—the time of Louis Philippe among others—this Anglomania pushed to a ridiculous length. We still know some Frenchmen who send their linen to London to be washed.

THE ENGLISH STAMP.

"The English set their stamp on all the young people who come to London for a few months; and this stamp has a most happy effect upon them. They can almost all say, as Chateaubriand did after his stay in England from the 27th of May, 1793, to the 8th of May, 1800, 'I was English in manners, in taste, and to a certain extent in thought; eight years of residence in Great Britain following on travels in America, a fixed habit of speaking, writing and even thinking in English had naturally influenced the tone and expression of my ideas.'

"From the beginning of the Eighteenth Century the French have been impregnated with English ideas. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, between seventy and eighty thousand French sought refuge in England. Almost all these men had a lofty moral ideal, and many of them work at useful trades. They were exceedingly well received, and in 1709 Parliament voted their naturalisation en masse In their enthusiasm for the country that had given them hospitality they translated her authors; and they introduced to France Locke, Addison, Steele, Dryden, Danial Defoe, and Swift. Voltaire taught his fellow-countrymen the experimental method of Bacon and the great discoveries of Newton (1734). In 1752, the translation of 'Clarissa Harlowe' caused great excitement in France, and led to numerous imitations, the best known being J. J. Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Heloise.' The physiocrats became followers of David Hume and Adam Smith, and economic science sprang from their intercourse. Montesquieu studied Locke's 'Civil Government' and Parliamentary procedure, and he inserted in his 'Esprit des Lois' the celebrated chapter on the 'Separation of the Powers' which has had so much influence on the American Constitution and on all modern Constitutions. De Lolme's book on the English Constitution (1771) was the Bible of all the Frenchmen who worked up the Revolution of 1789. All our Constitutions since 1815, except that of 1851, have been inspired by the English Parliamentary system.

SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL INFLUENCE.

"All our scientific practices are impregnated by the doctrines of Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer. Through his 'System of Logic' and his 'Principles of Political Economy' John Stuart Mill still exercises a sort of dictatorship over all young and serious students.

"There is not a lawyer of any importance who has not studied Bentham; not an enlightened man who has not read Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Hallam, Macaulay, Buckle, Freeman, and Flint. All French men have not only read 'Robinson Crusoe,' but most of them have read Dickens. So the stamp of England is impressed on our intellect, and without suspecting it, many of us, even those who know not a word of English, have English ideas. A legal maxim says. 'To give and take back is worth nothing.' The whole value of the 'entente cordiale' lies in the goodwill of the two countries: that they shall not desert one another when the day comes for one of them to translate words into deeds."

The centenary of Cardinal Manning's birth is to be celebrated in London this month. The principal event will be an open-air demonstration on Sunday, the 19th July, when there will be a big procession to Hyde Park. A meeting will be held at which leading ecclesiastics and Irish and Labour members of Parliament will attend and speak. Temperance, Trade, and Friendly Societies will be largely represented in the gathering. Arrangements have also been made by the ecclesiastical authorities fittingly to celebrate the centenary. There will be memorial services on Sunday, the 12th July and on the 15th July, which will be the actual date of the centenary, special services will take place in Roman Catholic churches throughout London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.

E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

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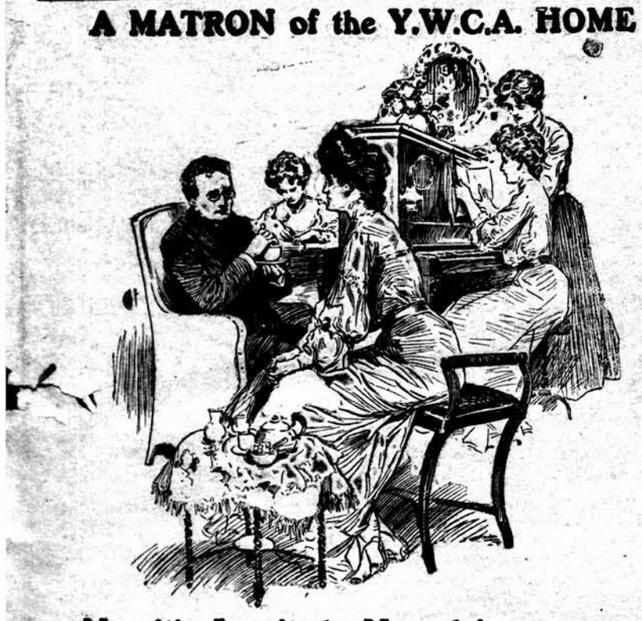

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

In the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same special jury resumed the trial of Nanabhai Jagjivan, a young Hindu, who was charged with the murder of his kept mistress Mariam, on the morning of the 16th April last, by stabbing her with a knife. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution in corroboration of counsel's opening statement to the jury.

The driver of the victoria, in which the accused, with the deceased, and Gulam Hussein, drove out early on the morning of the 16th April, said he at first heard a thud in the carriage, and afterwards he saw the accused standing on the splash board of the carriage and striking the deceased with a knife. Accused's hand was at the time on the chest of the deceased. It was a fine night, and people were walking about. Accused told witness to drive to Bellasis Road, while Gulam Husein insisted on driving to Khadak. There was thus a quarrel between them.

Ali Mahomed, a cart-driver, said he was sitting on the box of the victoria in question, on the night of the 15th April last, when a dispute occurred between the accused and Gulam Husein as to the direction in which the carriage should be driven. There was then a thud in the carriage. Witness then saw the prisoner getting away from the carriage. Gulam Husein was holding his hand to the chest of the woman, which was bleeding. He said the person who stabbed her had run away. The dead woman was then driven to the hospital.

Vishnu Waman, a policeman, said he arrested the accused on the 19th April in the empty room of a house in Thana. Witness went to the house in consequence of an alarm raised by a woman living in a room next to the empty room. It was dark, and the door of the room was fastened from inside. Witness opened it by means of a pencil. Accused rushed upon witness and bit him on the thumb. He was arrested, and afterwards sent on to Bombay.

Mr. Lang summed up the evidence that had been called for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson, Advocate General, applied that the evidence of Dr. Powell, taken before the Coroner, be admitted, as Dr. Powell was now on leave in Europe. The evidence was very important to the case. The deposition was tendered, but had not been formally put in.

Mr. Binning strongly objected to Dr. Powell's deposition going on the record at this stage of the case.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, ordered the deposition to be admitted; and Mr. Branson read it to the jury.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said that while he, Gulam Husein, and the deceased were in the victoria, Gulam Husein drew a knife out of his pocket to strike accused; and he therefore got out of the carriage and went away from the place where it was.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, said whatever conclusion the jury came to, his client was entitled to some consideration at their hands by reason of the unusual proceeding that had been taken, of admitting Dr. Powell's deposition at a stage when it was too late to admit it. As to the story for the prosecution, the learned counsel did not say that it was wholly got up; but there were so many extraordinary features in it that, he was sure, the jury would be slow to believe in them in fairness to the accused. Dealing with the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel referred to points in the evidence which made quite glaring the improbabilities, with which it teemed. It was highly improbable that the accused would strike the woman whom it was to his own interest to protect.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said they would agree with him in thinking that the prisoner had been very fortunate in having secured the services of a counsel who had put forth such earnest labour in his behalf as Mr. Benning had done. Referring to the law, his Lordship said if the jury believed that the prisoner had received grave and sudden provocation they would bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The principal actor in the drama was of course Gulam Husein, a Khoja from Zanzibar, who went through a loan of Rs. 4,000 in a very short time in visiting places in Bombay of a questionable character. They were chiefly concerned with the occurrences of the night of the 15th April, to which his Lordship referred at great length. There was the woman Mariam in perfect health. She went out in a victoria with two men, namely Gulam Husein and the prisoner. In a few minutes more, she was brought back in the victoria to the house from which she had started, with a serious wound in her breast which afterwards caused her death. It was Gulam Husein who brought her back, who sent for the police, and who took her to the hospital. The other man, the prisoner, suddenly left the carriage and could not be found for three days; when he was discovered in a closed room of a house in Thana. It was for the jurors, as men of the world and men of common sense, to decide whose hands they believed upon the evidence, struck the woman the blow which caused her death.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty, upon very clear evidence, of a premeditated, cruel, and cowardly murder of his kept mistress.

He killed her in a fit of temper for no cause whatever. The only sentence his Lordship could pass was that of death.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock; and the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 20 was 680, giving a death-rate of 31·58 per annum per thousand, as against 26·23 in the corresponding period of last year, and 36·47 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 29, plague; 20, small-pox; 4, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 36, still-born; 83, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 204; Hindu low caste, 63; Musalman 163; Parsee, 29; Jew, 3; Native Christian 19; Eurasian, 3, European, 5; Aegro-African, 1 The total number of births was 404 as against 312 the corresponding period of last year, and 339 the average over the past five years.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co. appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

Can you give me the name of any member of the family residing in India at present whose allowance was stopped or reduced? I don't remember.

Nurrudin Shah's widow used to get allowance after her husband's death? Yes.

That was for herself and her children? Yes.

Questioned as to the allowances given to other members of the family, witness said that she had no personal knowledge as to whether the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali and their descendants had received allowances or not during the life-time of Hassan Ali. The sisters of Hassan Ali were dead when witness first came to Bombay, but witness said that some of the brothers got allowances and most of them did not get any. Before the death of Hassum Shah, the allowances of the members of the family residing in Bombay used to be reduced and increased. Questioned as to why she said the other day that allowances of five members only were reduced, witness said she remembered only those five names.

After Hassum Shah's death Aga Khan returned from Europe. It was not a fact that Koochukshah and Moochulshah refused to go to the station to receive the Aga Khan. At the time when Hassaum Shah was murdered witness was in Arabia. It was not at her request that Moochulshah accompained her. It was not a fact that Moochulshah got angry with her. He did not leave her at Kerbella in a temper and went to Kazamien. He went for 20 day at Kerbella. It was not a fact that witness had sent her brother to him so as to persude him to return. Moochulshah came to Bombay with his son. Witness came afterwards but Moochulshah used to visit her. There was no quarrel between them. At the time when her son was married Shamsuddin and Sharukshah were also married. After Farukshah's marriage, Moochulshah and others ceased to be on speaking terms with the witness. Ir was two or three months after the marriage. Questioned as to what was the cause of it, witness said that she was unwilling to state it. Questioned again, witness said that after the marriage of Ferushah, Kamaria Ismail and two or three Khojahs complained to her against Moochulshah and Koochukshah. The purport of the complaint was that they were addicted to drink and they acted unbecomingly seven or eight days after the complaint, witness mentioned it to both of them. Witness said it was not mentioned in any of her affidavits or correspondence, because she did not want to disclose it.

Continuing witness said that she never heard before that plaintiff had alleged that the cause of the quarrel was due to Aga Khan's conduct in reference to the murder. It was all false. The allegation was made out of spite. Witness said that the allegations against Moochulshah and Koochukshah were not an invention. Witness knew that Koochukshah gave evidence, but she did not remember his evidence. Regarding the property at Bagdad, witness said that she had purchased it out of the money she got from her father. Regarding horses and carriage used by the members of the family witness said they were purchased by the members of the family out of their own pocket money. Jangishah purchased them with his own money.

Witness being unwell, Mr. Bahadurji cross-examined Merwanji Manekji Mistri, Engineer. During the course of his cross-examination witness said that Imamwada property was situated in an important locality. It is more important than Mishenpada and is nearer to Parel road. Plots in Mishenpada and is Parel Road. Plots in Mishenpada road were acquired on an average of Rs. 30 per square yard. Imamwada property was valued on rental basis. Witness had compared the rents with those in the locality and found them to be normal.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

Miss Clara Clemens has come to the conclusion that things went adjusting in this world. "Need I mention," she writes in the "Express," "that I refer to the glaring injustice of having to go about labelled 'Mark Twain's daughter' when I am doing my best to pursue a musical career? Father is, of course, a genius—and that is what makes me so tired. I have a mind to scour Europe for a secret hiding place," she continues, "and when I have found it to take to bed for, say, a couple of years and arise—a genius. For the bed habit is the recipe of father's success. While I have been tiring myself out in an endeavour to rise to the heights as anybody else's daughter he has just lain in bed and thought things and got out of bed now and then to loaf around on a lecture tour or tramp lazily through Europe. That's why I'm looking for a really comfortable bed. Genius is the art—of taking to bed."

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BAL GANGADHAR TILAK'S CASE.

Application for Bail Refused.

In the High Court, yesterday morning, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, who is the presiding Judge in the Third Criminal Sessions, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared on behalf of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Editor of the "Kesari" newspaper, to renew the application for the release of his client on bail.

Mr. R. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jinnah said that in the case of the Emperor vs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he appeared for Mr. Tilak to ask for his release on bail. Mr. Tilak had been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on two separate charges under Sections 124 A and 153 A. Counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas, the Pleader in the case. It set forth, amongst other things, that Tilak was arrested on 24th June in Sirdar Griha, Sitaram Buildings; he was placed before Mr. Aston on the following day. Application for Tilak's release on bail was made, but it was refused. On 29th June, Tilak was committed to take his trial at the Sessions. He was at present in custody as an undertrial prisoner, and his release was absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of his defence. Accused has a good defence, but he would not be able to instruct those whose help he wanted for his defence if he was not released on bail. He also suffered from diabetes and was under medical treatment for it. The translations of the articles charged to him were incorrect and misleading; therefore, he wanted to instruct counsel in order to give the spirit in which those articles had been written. He was a B.A., and an LL.B.: he was an author; was a professor in a College for sometime; he was for a period a member of the Legislative Council; and a well-known man in the Deccan. To this affidavit, added Mr. Jinnah, there was a reply-affidavit.

Mr. Justice Davar: I have read everyone of the affidavits before coming to Court. I see in the affidavit of Mr. Bodas that he objects to certain statements in the affidavit of Mr. Bowen, and for the matter of that, in the affidavit of Mr. Sullivan. These may contain statements which will prejudice the case for the accused at the trial, and some of which, perhaps, may not be held to be legally admissible. Having regard to the publicity that is given to the proceedings in this Court, it is very undesirable to go into these statements, also to give publicity to these statements beforehand. Therefore, I should like to hear you as if you were making this application "ex parte", as if you were making it independent of any opposition from Government.

Mr. Jinnah said that his application was that Mr. Tilak be released on bail, His Lordship was aware of the two sections in question, and he had to deal with this very question not long ago when the application to release Pranjpe, the Editor of the "Kal" newspaper was made. The whole point of bail was then placed before the Court, and thoroughly threshed out. There was absolutely no ground whatever for refusing bail to Tilak. The whole question was whether Mr. Tilak would be forthcoming to stand his trial and to take his sentence, if any be passed against him. That had been laid down over and over again. His Lordship knew of the well-known judgment of the late Mr. Justice B. Tyebji. The arguments in that case took a long time, and Mr. Justice Tyebji thought all legislation in regard to the release of accused parties on bail, was based upon the anxiety of the Legislature to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial. The leading principle of jurisprudence was that a man was not to be presumed to be guilty until he had a fair trial, and was found to be guilty (Bom. L. J., Vol. VIII, p. 254). So, the whole question was in a nutshell. Was there any suggestion, or any shadow of hint that there was any apprehension that Tilak would not come forth to stand his trial? There was no suggestion of this sort made in the affidavits; therefore, he asked for Tilak's release on bail; they were perfectly willing to furnish substantial security to any amount.

Mr. Branson: I appear——

Mr. Justice Davar: I will not trouble you, Mr. Advocate-General.

Mr. Branson: Very well, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said ever since he was informed that in these two cases Mr. Tilak was charged under Sections 124 A. and 153 A., an application for bail was going to be made to the High Court, he had given to the question his most anxious consideration. If it was only a question of personal feelings he would be most unwilling to keep a prisoner, who was undertrial, in custody before his trial; unless there were reasons why the unfettered discretion, which was vested in the High Court under Section 498 of the Code, should not be exercised in favour of the accused. There was no doubt that Section 498 left the Judge of the High Court unlimited discretion, unfettered by any condition, and gave him power to release an accused person on bail, pending his trial. That was a judicial discretion; a discretion that must be judiciously exercised; and exercised with care and caution. Mr. Jinnah had relied on the judgment of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji. His Lordship was very familiar with that judgment, and with all that had preceded it, and the arguments made use of by both the sides by the then Advocate General Mr. Lang, and by Mr. Tilak's counsel. He was by no means in accord with the statement, broadly made, that the only consideration, which ought to guide the Court in deciding whether bail should or should not be granted, was the consideration that an accused would rppear to take his trial. It was not, by any means the only consideration, or the main one; it might be one of the considerations, or an important one. But in considering applications in serious cases, there were many circumstances that must be weighed before coming to a conclusion. As he had said before he had very anxiously thought over the question, and had considered the reasons and circumstances which guided him in making the order he proposed to make. He was most anxious that the accused should have a perfectly fair and an unprejudiced trial. Accused would be tried before a jury, and in view of the publicity that was widely given to everything said in this Court, it was eminently desirable that nothing should be said before the trial that would in any way prejudice either the case for the prosecution or for the accused. He, therefore, thought that it would be wise under the present circumstances, not to give any reasons, or enter into a discussion of the considerations weighing with him in refusing the application. He came to this decision with much regret; but he was constrained to refuse bail, pending the trial.

The end of piracy in the Red Sea is not yet in sight, says the "Egyptian Gazette." The steamboat "Fateh Al Khair," which left Aden on the 29th May, with a mixed cargo for Hodeida and Lahia, was boarded between Mocha and Hodeida by some of the Zaraneek tribe, who live in the hinterland of Hodeida. The goods which were plundered belonged to a native merchant resident at Aden and are worth about Rs. 15,000.

POLICE COURT.

"COBRAS OF SEDITION."

"Hind Swarajya" Editor Sentenced.

THREE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolewalla, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," a Gujerati weekly newspaper, published in Bombay, was charged, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. S. M. Lixit, pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship in delivering judgment said: The accused is charged under Sections 124A and 153A, I. P. C. in respect of certain articles headed "Englishmen Afraid of the Pen" and "A Grave Warning" alleged to have been published, by him on the 4th and 11th April 1908 in Bombay in a newspaper called the "Hind Swarajya."

The evidence shows that the articles in question were published in Bombay and it is not disputed that the accused was at the time the editor, printer and proprietor of the paper.

Translations of the articles made by the Oriental Translator to Government and by the Chief Translator, High Court, have been put in, and I see no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of these translations.

Mr. Indrajit contends with reference to the article published on the 4th April that certain words here and there have been wrongly translated, that the word translated 'govern' should have been translated "carry on Government," the word translated 'subjugate' should have been translated 'bring under control, that 'servitude' should have been translated 'subservience' that the word "nithi" in the context conveys the idea of statesmanship and not of morality, and that the proverb 'when the father dies the oxen will be divided,' only conveys a sense of delay. He also contends that the word 'vir' which is translated 'hero' was used in an intellectual sense. I think there can be no doubt, however, that both this article when considered as a whole and the article published by the accused on April 11th may well be called, to use the accused's own language, "Cobras of Sedition.' Both appear to me to be full of venom directed against the Government established by law in British India and against a class of British subjects.

In the first of these articles, the idea conveyed is that the English, the present rulers of India, are timid, afraid of the pen, and unfit to rule the country, that they belong to a race which gained a footing in India by intrigue and deception, which oppressed the people, destroyed their arts and industries and plundered them of all they had, that their present policy is a policy dictated by fear which in turn is the result of a deceitful, false and dishonest nature, that under the present administration honest men are sent to prison, justice is for the rich and influential, the people are kicked, lashed and are lying on their death beds. In the old days there were men amongst others "Nana Sahib" and "Tantia Topi" but now the country has lost its manhood. The writer concludes. "Never mind, it is not possible that even now the land of heroes can have lost all vitality. When the time comes heroes will come forth and free India from subserviency." In the second article the people are advised to prepare for a revolution which is declared to be inevitable and attention is drawn to "a tyrant who is trampling India under the iron heel of plagues and famines of disgrace and despotism" and in order that there may be no mistake the tyrant is subsequently referred to as the "Foreign Tyrant." In order to throw light on the intention with which these articles are published other articles and poems published by the accused on March 9th, 1908 and April 25th, 1908, have been put in by the prosecution and I think it is impossible to read these poems and articles without coming to the conclusion that the accused's condition of mind was one of intense hatred and malice against a class of British subjects and against the Government established by law in British India. With reference to the article published on the 11th April it is contended by Mr. Indrajit that that publication was made without seditious intent; that the article was received by post by the Editor of the "Hind Swarajya" in the form of a pamphlet or handbill printed in English; that he published it as did other newspapers, as for instance the "Bombay Gazettee" and the "Advocate of India," for the delectation of his readers, adding an Editorial note in which he dissociated himself from the views expressed.

The wording of the Editorial note and the form in which that note and the article were published, both in the English and in the vernacular, is, I think significant. Knowing the pamphlet in question to be a veritable "Cobra of Sedition," what steps did the accused take to remove the poison when he published it in his paper?

He begins by referring to it in the English heading as "Seeming to be Wild Enough," in the vernacular as "Seeming to be very Amusing,' as "seeming" to be a calumny against Government. It is only when he expresses his wonder that in spite of so much watchfulness on the part of Government such cobras of sedition should spring, that he refers to its true light. A literal translation is then supplied for the delectation of his readers, who are left to judge for themselves "how much truth there is in it."

In the other newspapers which he has produced in which the article was printed, there is a headline in large type which immediately arrests the attention, "Sedition Rampant." "The Spirit of Sedition Abroad." In the accused's newspaper, the matter printed in large and darker type are the words "A Prognostication," which is followed in dark type by "An Earnest Warning" and it is these words and the article to which they relate to which attention is drawn. Only a portion of the heading in the vernacular appears on the page in which the article is printed and under that portion there is placed a line. Taking into consideration the accused's condition of mind as evidenced by the other articles and poems which he published, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the accused published the article in question not as a curiosity but with the intention of bringing into hatred or contempt and of exciting disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and of promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between native Indian and European British subjects of His Majesty and that his object in adding the note was to provide for himself a loop-hole for arguing that he had kept within the letter of the law.

I convict the accused of the offences with which he is charged. As regards the 2nd charge the fact that temptation was placed in his way should I think be remembered. With reference to the first charge I can see no extenuating circumstances.

[Sentence the accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. The sentences to run concurrently.]

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court befor Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged one Manilal 'alias Kanchanlal 'alias' Kanchan Koomar Pranshanker, a native of Comret in the Kaira District, with rioting on the maidan opposite the Police Court on Monday last.

The accused, who was arrested on Wednesday last by Inspector Stillivan, was charged with rioting on the maidan when the Tilak case was being heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The case has been remanded to July 11 and the accused ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 70 and two sureties.

A SUGGESTED LAW COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a concensus of honest opinion that more of the power of understanding, the power of effective expression and general culture would be welcome in the case of the District and High Court Pleaders as at present turned out. As regards the LL. B course, again, opinion tends to the belief that there is no proportion between the cost and the return requiring a student, as it does, to pass his B. A. or B. Sc. as an indispensable condition. A *via media* is consequence, excluding the possibility of the shortcomings of a district or High Court pleader and saving the time, money and energy required in the case of an LL. B., but securing at the same time efficiency, may be struck out as indicated in the following:—The legal education, which is, at present, partly under the aegis of the High Court, should be made entirely over to the University, a good many reasons justifying this course. The University should dispense with the B.A. or B. Sc., as a necessary antecedent to the LL.B., and recast the Law course extending over four years as follows:—Dividing the four years into eight terms, the first three terms should be assigned to Elementary Logic and Rhetoric, the next three to theory and history of Law, and for the last two terms a student should be required to attend the proceedings of the High Court before he is allowed to appear for the final examination. A regular Law College may be opened and students after passing their Matriculation may be admitted to it. Students passing their Law Examination in the above manner may be admitted to the degree of LL.B. with all the rights and privileges due under the existing system. The argument against logic being taught to students immediately after passing their Matriculation will not stand in the face of the age-limit recently fixed. The above remarks are mainly confined to the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. M.

SCHOOLS AND THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence that has appeared in your paper about the schools under the Joint Schools Committee being open on the 26th of June, will you permit me to state the following facts, as desired by the Committee:—

In September last year, a Government Resolution No. 5192, dated the 22nd of August 1907, was sent to the Committee, stating that the 9th November, which is the actual Birthday of His Majesty the King, was proposed by the Government of India as the holiday for schools, instead of the day fixed for the official celebration, and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to give effect to the said proposal.

On receipt of the above resolution, the Committee, agreeably to the wishes of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, fixed the 9th of November as a holiday for their schools, and it will be observed this year accordingly on that day.—Yours, &c.,

N. B. MASANI,
July 2. Secy., J. S. Committee.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June on 138·60 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,920	2,920	40	6,880
Or per mile of Railway	28	19	—	47
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	61,761	77,366	1,382	1,40,509
Total for 25 weeks	64,261	80,486	1,382	1,46,389
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp. date do.	..	..	..	..

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

455-06—Crawford B and Co Nederlansche Handel Matacjhappi vs Kaboorbhai Ramji and Co a firm.

Reference for hearing.

2-06—E F Nicholson re Land Acquisition Act 1-94 and in re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

995-07—Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khosal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

Commercial Cause.

441-06—Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar vs Kalianji Damoder.

401-16299-02—447-18019-02—Smatham B and Co—Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ram chandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Matubhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Saluabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

897-02—Captain and V Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Manekbhai J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Hajee Ismail Hasam vs Mahomed Ismail Rashay and others Muljee and K.

909-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Pureshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

[illegible]—Tinkler and Co. Narayan Pirtaji vs London Chrome Asbestos H D and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of all shades of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others than ourselves.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1908.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

On Wednesday and yesterday persistent rumours were current in Bombay that His Excellency Sir George Clarke had resigned the Governorship of Bombay and that the reason of his doing so was that he could not see eye to eye with the Secretary of State in the matter of the sedition prosecutions and the means of preserving order. The rumours seemed to us to be devoid of truth, but they were so circumstantial that we deemed it prudent to enquire into them, and yesterday, in reply to a direct question, we received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Excellency: "Rumour of resignation and of difference with Lord Morley absolutely without foundation." In proof of the fact that His Excellency, though a sympathetic Governor, as he has been described, is in full sympathy with the Secretary of State at the present time, we need only quote the remarks of Sir George Clarke at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—"Speaking with knowledge of the wishes of the Secretary of State, I desire to say that neither the recent sad events nor the Press campaign to which I have referred will deter us from movement along the lines which have been plainly indicated. The reforms which are soon to be carried out will mark an important step in the direction of giving to Indians a greater share in the government of the country. These reforms will not satisfy the more impatient spirits; but no true statesman could dream of inaugurating sudden and organic changes in the government of a vast eastern population. The great movements which have conferred real and lasting benefits upon mankind have been gradual growths. I hope and I believe that the best of Indian opinion will heartily co-operate with us in making the coming reforms a success, and will support the Government in taking necessary precautions against disorder with the disastrous consequences which it would entail upon the Presidency. During the past years new forces have been arising in India, some of which are natural, inevitable and beneficial, while others are unnatural and dangerous. There is urgent need of real statesmanship—Indian and British statesmanship working hand in hand—to solve the new problems, to direct the good forces to the advancement of the people and to curb those that are reactionary and evil. It is only by such co-operation of races, based on mutual trust and sympathy, that we can hope to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian people for a steadily increasing share in the government of the country, while at the same time preserving order and promoting progress and prosperity."

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The discussion of the report of the Smoke Nuisance Committee by the Corporation of Bombay, the other day, has carried the problem of smoke burning a step further towards a satisfactory solution. The Committee find that the existing Act, on account of its ambiguity, cannot be enforced. Section 389 (a) requires that a furnace shall consume its own smoke "as far as practicable," and magistrates and the Health Department together seem to have failed to give the phrase a useful interpretation. It can have only one of two meanings. First, that a factory owner may use a steam plant for smoke for its purpose, and which must be constantly forced in order to do the required duty, because he and his engine-driver have failed in their attempts to stop the production of black smoke and have concluded that a remedy is not practicable; or else it means that the consumption of Bengal coal in the boiler furnace of Bombay without excess of black smoke is impossible. The first interpretation is all that is necessary to justify the smoke nuisance at the Sewage Pumping Station of the Municipality at Worli, or at any other steam-raising plant installed or managed by incompetent persons. The second interpretation implies that no furnace exists in Bombay that can deal with Bengal coal without producing an excess of black smoke. Neither of these conclusions is tenable, for a boiler of the water tube class used at Worli is constantly at work in a Bombay mill using Bengal coal, and producing an amount of smoke that is scarcely visible, and, in a well known cotton mill on the Island, a battery of Lancashire boiler, using Bengal coal, has for many months attracted public notice for the success with which the fuel is used without causing any nuisance.

The defence of the factory owner amounts to this: that as he does not know how to raise steam with his existing plant he wants to be excused—unless the magistrate or the prosecutor will kindly tell him what to do. The Bombay millowners as a class are shrewd, industrious and intelligent; if they were not, they would not be the rich men they are. A small portion of the study they give to commercial matters would overcome all their smoke difficulties, but they have been allowed for so many years to foul the air of Bombay without check that they naturally object to be disturbed, and are most unwilling to admit that all along they have been breaking the law and invading the right of their neighbour. They are also unwilling to pay for advice if they can get it free, or to adopt measures that involve outlay. But if they will not study the subject of smoke combustion themselves—a subject that is by no means beyond them—they cannot for that reason claim impunity. We think it would be cheaper for the millowners as a body to take the matter seriously in hand than to be constantly harried by the Health Department which, we strongly suspect, would rather be otherwise occupied. The discussion of the report was by no means brilliant. The members appeared to think that Bombay does not contain a single man available to give sound advice on the subject of smoke burning. Considering the amount of coal burnt annually in the Island and the number of men directly interested in boilers and furnaces this is scarcely complimentary. Considering also the known differences between the behaviour of English and Bengal coal in furnaces, and the frequent failure of successful English smoke-burning appliances when tried in India, experience gained in this country deserves a little more consideration at the hands of the Corporation. A smoke expert from England would certainly find the remedy for the smoke of Indian coal; but as this fuel is so very different from the coal he has been used to, he would either have to spend some time in study or begin by experimenting on some person's furnaces. Who is prepared to pay for this?

The following truths have of late been frequently put in print. Indian coal as used in Bombay contains from 15 to 35 per cent. of ash that does not give any heat, and to produce the required amount of heat in any furnace a greater quantity of inferior coal than of good coal must be put in the fire, and a stronger draught than usual is needed to get in the air supply. Steam plants in Bombay are generally proportioned to burn English coal and are very often short of one boiler, which involves the forcing of the fires and the production of black smoke. These truths taken together imply that the black smoke means a furnace too small for the amount of fuel burnt in it or a draught insufficient to carry enough of air through the fuel, and it should indicate clearly to the smoke inspector and the magistrate that the offender has not taken means as far as practicable to consume the smoke. One member of the Committee put the cap on the discussion by suggesting that the millowners of Bombay should communicate with the millowners of Sheffield for advice on the subject of smoke consumption. Cotton spinning must be a new industry in Sheffield. The chief difficulties in smoke abatement at Sheffield lay among metallurgical furnaces according to the report of the smoke inspector of that city, and not among those of steam boilers.

THE PASSAGE HOME.

The storm of indignation, to which our columns bore witness, aroused when last summer steamship companies raised their passenger rates by a further ten per cent, was not altogether vain. The City and Hall Lines have now joined hands with the Egyptian Mail Steamship Company to give an accelerated express service between India and London by the route Suez, Alexandria and Marseilles. The first class single fare (including that iniquitous surtax) is £47 10s., a sum, if anything, still too high, but nevertheless about 20 per cent. lower than the present rates. The steamers between Bombay and Suez are at least equal to any now running, in every respect save a trifle of speed, and those plying between Alexandria and Marseilles (the "Cairo" and "Heliopolis") undoubtedly excel most in respect both of speed and comfort. We can conceive that the service by the new route will not be carried on without some occasional hitches and difficulties, for the Kllerman boats have large cargo capacity which must be filled. A succession of wet non-working weather days or other untoward events may retard the start of these steamers from Bombay and throw the whole series of railway and steamer connections out of gear, and the delays involved will, we see, be at the passengers' risk and cost. We can but think that if the lines concerned obviated this risk for passengers by taking it upon themselves—as they surely might do at a small premium for insurance against the contingency—the only possible objection intending passengers might entertain would be removed and the success of the undertaking assured. The value of the freight to be earned by a steamer carrying a cargo of humanity is so large—amounting, we believe, in the case of some of the larger P. and O. boats to £15,000 on a full trip—that we cannot but think it is worth the fullest efforts of all liners to secure a share. Their efforts in this direction, limited no doubt by the stringent Conference Agreement, can but be of benefit to themselves as well as to the travelling public, and it is for the latter reason, we think, this enterprise will be warmly welcome. To be able to travel home in fifteen days under comfortable conditions at a fare much less than that charged at present is a boon for which we have long been hoping, and we believe the travelling public will jump at the chance. While writing on the subject of the Passage Home, we would draw attention to the fact that the price of coals, the excuse for that ten per cent. Conference surtax, is no longer high and tends to fall further. Is it not about time that the surtax was withdrawn, or is it indissolubly incorporated with the Conference rates of passage-money like other additions before it?

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

A LETTER, advocating the adoption of stern repressive measures against anarchism and the preaching of sedition, appears in another column of to-day's issue. We stated yesterday that there are those among us who imagine Government has erred in not taking more sternly repressive measures in India; that there are some who would have pulled the trigger when the mob charged the police in Bombay last Monday afternoon. But we added that in our opinion the time has not arrived for the adoption of measures so aptly described in the terms Lord Morley quoted: "Martial law and no damned nonsense." Our correspondent thinks it has. His views, we know, are held by a considerable proportion of the public, therefore we afford him an opportunity of saying so.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for demand loans to five per cent. per annum.

CHOLERA at Peshawar is said to be steadily diminishing.

THE re-settlement of the Ludhiana District will be taken up next cold weather.

LADY MINTO presided at a meeting of the Nursing Association, at Viceregal Lodge, on Wednesday night.

AS the gun-running season is now closed, it is probable that the special force sent to Robat from Quetta will now be withdrawn.

IT has been decided to move the headquarters of the Shahpur District to Sagoda, with effect from the 1st April next.

LIEUTENANT DALLAS, who has been selected as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Baker in Bengal, is the son of Mr. W. L. Dallas, of the Meteorological Department, retired.

MR. W. S. HAMILTON, Director, Land records, Punjab, acts as Secretary to the Punjab Government, vice Mr. Hailey, officiating as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, India.

THERE was a large gathering at the Railway Station at Kalka yesterday, to bid farewell to Sir Edward and Lady Baker, proceeding Home on leave, prior to proceeding to Bengal, and a holiday was given in the Finance Department.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Nanabhai Jagjivan, a young Hindu, was convicted by a Special Jury of committing the murder of his kept mistress Mariam, in a hack victoria in Falkland Road, on the night of the 15th April last. The presiding Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged for what he considered was a premeditated, cruel, and cowardly murder.

YESTERDAY morning, on the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar taking his seat on the Bench in the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. M. A. Jinnah applied to his Lordship to release on substantial bail Bal Gangadhar Tilak, editor of the "Kesari" newspaper, who had been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on charges laid under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Justice Davar said that the High Court had unfettered discretion in the matter; but it must be a judicial discretion, which must be judiciously exercised. The probability of a prisoner appearing to stand his trial was not the only, not the main consideration in a matter of this kind, and there were many circumstances which must be carefully weighed and considered before the accused was admitted to bail. It would be unwise to enter at present into the considerations which had weighed with his Lordship, as they might prejudice the accused, who would have a fair and impartial trial. The application for bail was refused.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE SEVEN FOOT HAT.

Novelties for Ascot.

LADY "REVEREND" VISITS LONDON.

FASHIONS FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Ascot, Royal Ascot, the most exclusive of all the race meetings of the year, once again approaches.

A brilliant Ascot is the general prophecy and the meeting which always demonstrates the high water mark of fashion is to be unusually prolific in the matter of sartorial sensations.

Of course the Directoire gown in some form or other will be seen by the dozen in the enclosure, but it is the millinery that will really startle the mere man. For the hat novelty of the season, the "Merry Widow" hat which carries all before it and incidentally blocks the view of all behind it is assuming really appalling dimensions.

A hat brim seven feet in circumference reads like a caricature of some strange old fashion of the days when love of clothes ran riot and women forgot all restraint and common sense in the delirium of dress, but as a matter of fact the seven foot hat is a painful reality.

Only yesterday I was invited by one of the smartest milliners in town to view a hundred of these hats that had been brought over specially from Paris for Ascot.

These amazing specimens of head gear are trimmed either with a miniature forest of feathers or with gigantic flowers each of which is the size of an ordinary toque.

One effect of the new fashion is to make the parasol take a back place in the fashionable outfit. A parasol would look grotesque as well as be unnecessary with a hat that boasts a seven foot brim.

The most amazing thing about the new hats is the ease with which one gets used to them. When a few weeks ago a smart Parisienne was seen taking one of the huge "Merry Widow" hats for an airing in the West End, she attracted quite an embarrasing amount of attention and cab drivers, errand boys, bus conductors and other self-elected critics of street fashions insisted on making their views known. This week I have seen many of these hats in the street and no one seems to have been the least little bit concerned.

Another type of headgear which will be favoured by the debutantes at Ascot is the Charlotte Corday mob, a picturesque piece of headgear of the poke bonnet order which is really quaint and charming. Made of net, chiffon and lace and either wreathed round the high crown with a single ostrich plume or garlanded with wreathes of tiny flowers, rosebuds, wild roses, daisies, etc., the "Charlotte Corday" is particularly becoming to a young and pretty face.

ASCOT FOR THE MILLION.

Ascot has another claim to interest this year. The most exclusive of race meetings has at last been democratised. Let there be no mistake! The Ascot of 1908 will still be one of the great fashionable events of the season, the lawns will be brilliant as of yore with the toilettes of Society, and American aspirants to the Smart Set whose husbands are busily massing more millions on the other side of the Atlantic will strive as eagerly as ever for admission to the Royal Enclosure, but Royal Ascot is now for the million as well as for the few.

For years past there have been bitter wails from those who, while they could not afford the expensive stands, objected to stand round the course, amidst all the dust and clamour, on a hot summer's day to witness the racing and at last their complaints have borne fruit and Mrs. Suburbia will be able to "do" Ascot in as great a comfort as her sister who lives in Mayfair. For those who are on the new five shilling stand which will be available at Ascot for the first time this year will have all the advantages enjoyed by those on the more expensive stands.

The new stand will hold some thousands of people and at its back are luncheon and tea rooms and a promenade gaily decorated with flowers and surrounding a bandstand which will hold fifty performers.

The new stand means that another holiday has been added to the Londoner's life and that the woman of modest means who in past years dared not venture to Ascot because of the expense will be able to sip her tea or saunter round listening to the band between the races as comfortably as if she were in the Royal Enclosure, and at a cost of five shillings!

LADY DIVINE VISITS LONDON.

One of the most interesting of the many strangers now within our gates is the Rev Anna Shaw who is paying a flying visit to London in order to march with the suffragist legions from the Embankment to the Albert Hall to-morrow.

The Rev. Anna Shaw who as president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association is the leader of the women's movement in America is a fully ordained minister. She has officiated at baptisms, marriages and burials, so she told me to-day and she has preached in hundreds of churches.

With her white hair, clear blue eyes, firm mouth, her winning smile and pleasant voice, the Rev. Anna is a striking personality. She is immensely impressed with the progress made by the English suffragists.

"Women's suffrage positively appears to have grown fashionable over here," she remarked to me in surprise as she saw carriages and motor cars by the score let down elegantly dressed women at the doors of the old Westminster City Hall where all the flags and banners to be carried in to-morrow's march were on view. The fact that she could buy suffrage picture post-cards was another surprise to the American leader who promptly despatched post-cards to her young college girl friends in America. To-morrow she will speak with Lady Henry Somerset and Lady Frances Balfour at the great meeting in the Albert Hall.

VEILS FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

A perfect vortex of activity prevails at the suffragist headquarters, for to-morrow's march is to be succeeded on Midsummer Day by a demonstration of two hundred and fifty thousand women in Hyde Park. Many of the West End drapery stores have been at a loss to account for a sudden run on motor veiling during the last few days. Chiffon veiling, more especially white veiling, has been selling at the rate of thousands of yards a day lately. It is wanted for the army of marchers, for hats must be adequately protected if their wearers are to look spick and span at the end of the long tramps which are to end at the Albert Hall or Hyde Park as the case may be. At the Midsummer Day procession the more ardent Suffragettes are to wear a white veil striped with green purple. It swathes round the hat in vivid streaks, crosses at the back and ties under the chin, the two ends being bordered with the inscription "Votes for Women" in purple and green letters on a white back ground.

This latest fashion in veils is the production of an enterprising firm of manufacturers whose traveller called at the suffragette headquarters in Clements Inn a few days ago with samples. The suffragettes were immensely taken with the design and promptly placed an order running into many thousands of yards. The day before the great meeting, so Miss Christabel Pankhurst tells me, seven imposing "four in hands," be-ribboned and be-decked in purple and green, driven by men in purple and green livery and containing suffragettes in wonderful purple and green toilettes will dash through London, stopping every now and then to hold an impromptu meeting. Thousands of tickets inviting women to come to Hyde Park will be thrown from these coaches. As many as possible of the quarter of a million women who are to storm Hyde Park are to wear white gowns. With their green and purple colours on their white dresses "the White Company," as the suffragette demonstration is being called, should have an effective appearance.

THE "INFANT'S ROBE."

The fashionable lingerie frock of the hour looks like nothing so much as an infant's embroidered robe—of course on an enlarged scale. Made of lingerie and lace it is embellished with exquisite stitchery and the skirt is attached to the bodice with a band of open work embroidery through which is drawn Liberty satin ribbon in white or soft shades of pink and blue. The dress is thus all in one just like a baby's robe.

Of course the distinctive feature is the wonderful lace and embroidery which is used in such novel ways this season. Tiny medallions and motifs are inset with Valenciennes. The Greek key influence retains its popularity, too, and coarse meshed lace contrasting oddly with the filmy lingerie is also effectively used in combination with Valenciennes and narrow insertions of baby Irish lace.

Tinted floral embroidery is employed on these white robes and of all the flowers seen the rose is the most popular though bunches of forget-me-nots and mimosa are very charming. The stems of the flowers are outlined in French knots and the leaves and petals are of ribbon. Parasols, when they are used, and large shady hats of white silk or white muslin are embroidered *en suite*.

CAPTURING FRENCH CUSTOM.

The West End shops have made a determined effort to capture French custom this season and the result of their enterprise is already bearing fruit. Just as the English woman dearly loves a week's shopping in Paris where she may revel in all the pretty finery and furbelows of the Capital of Fashion, her French sister in this year of the Franco-British Exhibition is finding that she may buy many things very economically in the English shops. One enterprising Regent-street house is making a point of making all its prices in francs as well as dollars and pounds. A famous Oxford Circus establishment has its windows placarded with announcements in French and yet another famous shopping establishment, in inviting French visitors to examine its stock, tells them reassuringly that they may do this 'Sans que l'on vous importune pour acheter.'

Smart Parisiennes, as a result, are finding their way into West End shops in ever increasing numbers. The English tailor-made they find is a very desirable purchase indeed. It is cheaper than the French tailor-made and in the matter of workmanship the English tailor stands unrivalled.

Although Paris is famous for its gloves Parisiennes find that English tan gloves, motoring and driving gloves, etc., can be bought much more reasonably in London. Silk blouses are another popular purchase. In fact the Parisiennes who have come over in such numbers for the Exposition are among the best customers of the West End shops for the moment.

A SOCIETY FAVOURITE.

How hard Mrs. Grundy dies is shown by the decision of the Manchester authories etc. to prohibit the appearance of Miss Maud Allan, whose dancing at the Palace Theatre has been delighting London, from appearing at any of the theatres in that city. For the last few weeks Society has run mad on the subject of the new dancer and this decision has been received by the distinguished people who have seen Miss Allan and whose guest she has been in many cases, with mingled indignation and laughter. Miss Allane, who interprets music by dancing without shoes or stockings and wears a light gauze and jewelled or beaded costume, has danced before the King and Queen, who were delighted with her and before the Prince and Princess of Wales. The King first saw her dance at Marienbad and then when he heard of her arrival in England commoned her to appear before the Queen. Miss Allan also lunched at Downing-street with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith and among those who have attended the Palace Theatre specially to see her are Mr. Balfour, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Curzon and the Lord Chamberlain.

Thus we have the spectacle of an artiste whose performance has been admired by the King, by the heir to the throne, by the leaders of our two great political parties, by most of our best known public men, being declared unfit by a provincial city council to perform within its boundaries.

Miss Allan, naturally, is exceedingly indignant at the affair and when I saw her the other day, declared that she would appear in Manchester if she had to swim a foot in a field to do it!

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

SHAH APPEALS TO KING EDWARD.

Complaint against the British Legation.

THE FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

A German telegram from Teheran states that the Shah complained to King Edward that the British Legation was granting asylum to refugees.

King Edward replied defending the action of the Legation and pointing out the numerous executions which had taken place without a trial.

The British Foreign Office says it is quite correct that the Shah and King Edward have exchanged telegrams, but it is unable to give their text.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz state that several quarters of the town have surrendered to the Shah.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN SAIGON.

Dastardly Plot against Soldiers.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Advices from Saigon state that two hundred European soldiers have been seized with sudden sickness, which is attributed to a wholesale attempt at poisoning by pirates acting in league with native non-commissioned officers with a view to assisting a rising.

An enquiry has been opened.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Passage through Committee.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Old Age Pensions Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the House of Commons.

HONOURS FOR SIR ROBERT HART.

Freedom of Belfast Conferred.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Sir Robert Hart has received the Freedom of the City of Belfast, in recognition of his distinguished career in China.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Lord Curzon's Explanation.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Lord Curzon writes to the "Times" explaining that during his absence from India the original proposals regarding the partition of Bengal were completely transformed and that the new proposals, except those concerning Ganjam, were never referred to him.

Nothing remained but the final decision when he returned to India.

OXFORD HONOURS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Oxford Doctorate of Letters has been conferred on the Bishop of Calcutta and Doctorates of Divinity on the Bishops of Shanghai, Tokio and Lahore.

NEW AIRSHIP FEAT.

A Twelve Hours' Flight.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Count Zeppelin's airship yesterday accomplished a twelve hours' flight in the Alps, returning safely to Lake Constance afterwards.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales Stakes:—

Queen's Advocate	1
Cargill	2
Royal Fox	3

Nine horses started.

The race was won by a head and four lengths separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 2 to 1 Queen's Advocate, 3 to 1 Cargill and 8 to 1 Royal Fox.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Worcestershire has beaten Northamptonshire by 156 runs.

Kent has beaten Leicestershire by 190 runs.

The match between Surrey and Warwickshire was drawn.

Lancashire has beaten Notts by three wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by eight wickets.

Hampshire has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

The Gentlemen of England have beaten Cambridge University by four wickets.

Derbyshire has beaten Essex by seven wickets.

TURBULENT SUFFRAGETTES.

Salutary Sentences.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

Two of the Suffragettes who broke Mr. Asquith's windows were to-day sentenced to two months' imprisonment, not in the second division and without option of a fine.

Twenty-five others were bound over, or imprisonment in default.

Some elected to go to prison and two were dismissed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ON RAILWAYS.

Railway Board's Suggestion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Railway Board has recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association advocating the general adoption of electric lighting in carriages on Indian railways. They call the attention of the railway administrations to the additional injuries and deaths inflicted on the occasion of the late regrettable accidents arising from the gas catching fire and burning the carriages, and they point to the terrible results of fire arising from gas on American railways and occasional similar accidents on English railways. The Board recognise that it is not possible to substitute electric light for gas at once, but consider that steps should be taken in that direction as early as possible. They have therefore been considering what system can best be used on the three State-worked railways—the North-Western, the East Bengal and the Oudh and Rohilkhand—and are favourably disposed towards Stone's system. But this they consider to be a matter for consideration, the essential point being that, whatever system be adopted, it should be used on all lines interchanging stock with each other, so that the staff of each railway can effect the necessary repairs on running trains. The Board, therefore, invite the assistance of the Conference in the solution of the question of the most satisfactory system, and ask that the various Railway Administrations may be consulted, and hope that views may be available at the next meeting of the Conference at Simla. This timely notice is given as the Board consider it necessary to issue actual instructions to State worked railways before the end of the present year, so as to, in future, provide all new carriages with electric light and fit a portion of existing stock with this light.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

New Loan to be Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

At yesterday's special meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, it was decided to raise a loan of 35 lakhs of rupees, at 4 per cent. for 30 years, at once.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

Fort Field Officer, Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieutenant M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major A. F. Pullen, R.G.A.; next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain J. L. Meyer, R.E., N.W.S., from the 25th July, to the 23rd September, inclusive.

Two days' leave of absence is granted to Captain R. I. Haymes, R.G.A., to cover the overstayal of the privilege leave granted to him dated the 24th March.

The leave granted to Major F. J. Duncan, D.S.O., 2nd Royal Scots, in D. O. is extended to 11th September.

3rd class Assistant-Surgeon, E. E. Shipthorp, I.S.M.D., Station Hospital, Deolali, is granted 90 days' privilege leave from date of departure.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Major R. W. A Denne, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel I. J. Andrews, appointed Commandant, Dated 29th February.

Staff.—Major W. T. W. Scott, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Aden Brigade, vice Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 11th June.

12th Pioneers (the Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major W. C. Black 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in Command, during the absence on leave of Major F. C. Laing, or until further orders. Dated 9th June.

79th Carnatic Infantry—Major H. W. Hefferman, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Major F. G. Pierce, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain H. L. H. le, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major R. W. A. Denne, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 26th February.

Major H. L. Hole, 4th Double company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain E. H Waring, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major F. G. Pierce transferred to the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 14th May.

OWING to absurd rumours that at Rangoon they will be withdrawn from 1st August, natives in the bazars are refusing to accept the one anna nickel coin. There is also a rumour there that the Bank will not issue sovereigns after the same date. Our correspondent thinks the rumour requires official contradiction as the present reluctance on the part of natives to accept one anna coins will lead to difficulties which will hamper business in a good way.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

The Kankinara Outrage.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The police have arrested 7 Bengalees in connection with the Kankinara outrage. Among these are Punchanand Tarkaranta, a teacher in the Bhatpara Sanskrit College, Dr. Brojoraj Ghose and Hurrydas Bhattacharjee. The other 4 men include mill employes. Letters, books, etc., of a suspicious character have also been seized.

The first accused is a man of great influence, and his arrest aroused the greatest excitement and indignation, among the students especially. None of the accused made any statements. The accused were brought down to Calcutta late last evening.

A small committee of trustees has been formed to administer the funds collected on behalf of Mr. Campsie, a victim of the Kankinara outrage. The fund already amounts to over Rs. 10,000.

The charge of sedition which was pending against Leakat Hossein in the Calcutta Police Court, was withdrawn yesterday. He is now undergoing imprisonment in the Barisal sedition case.

Yesterday the Calcutta Police conducted a raid upon a house in Sonai Bazaar, Garden Reach. A thorough search of the house was made. Detonators and dynamite cartridges were captured. A Kabuli named Ahmed Shah, found at the house, was placed under arrest. He was brought up at Alipore to-day and remanded.

Another raid by the same officers was also made on house No. 10, Rani Sankari's Lane, Bhowanipore. During the search many incriminating documents were found. No arrests were made and police enquiries are being made.

LATER.

This afternoon seven accused persons were placed before the Deputy Magistrate at Sealdah in connection with the Kankinara outrage. They were Pandit Tarkaranta Ramranjan Bhattacharjee, a Hindu guru; Dr. Brojeraj Ghosei, a medical practitioner; Ramgopal Bhattacharya, clerk in the office of the Deputy Comptroller of Post Offices, Nagpur, on leave; Kalidas Bhattacharjee, an employe in a jute mill; Haridas Bhattacharjee, and Purbatinath Bhattacharjee, out of employment. Pleaders appeared for nearly all the accused and applied for bail, especially for Pandit, but the application was opposed and the Magistrate refused bail, remarking that the charges which are attempted murder and causing grievous bodily hurt were very serious and he did not feel justified in releasing them.

The accused were remanded to jail till the 8th instant.

To-day the house of Subodh Chunder Mullick, in Wellington Square, was searched by the police, who had information that the proceeds of a mysterious dacoity at Dacca of a month ago had been stored there. Several rooms were locked, and it was arranged that these should be searched when the keys were forthcoming from Mullick's attorney. The rooms were sealed and a police guard placed on the premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following letter from H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, is published:—

MY DEAR SIR JOHN HEWETT,—I most respectfully beg of Your Honour to be kindly pleased to convey to the Government of India my most complete and unqualified satisfaction with the two Acts recently passed at Simla to arrest the Anarchist movement and the revolutionary utterances of a certain section of the Native Press.

The magnanimity of the Government has been so far interpreted by some of the people as a sign of weakness, and it is now high time that they are given a sharp lesson. In the interest of law and order, with which our weal is so closely associated, I would most respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of keeping a strict eye upon the Native Press, which has of late been allowed to grow in virulence and rancour, to such a degree, that it has become a real menace to the cause of good government. The sooner it is recognised and the seditious and treasonous utterances stopped, with a firm hand, the better it will be for the country at large.

I have no doubt that my view in the matter is shared by the whole aristocracy and gentry of the province.

Apologising to Your Honour's precious time.

I remain, Your Honour's respectfully,

PARBU NARAIN, Maharaja of Benares.

KANKINARA JUTE MILLS.

Europeans Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, Koriman Khons, Jogmohan Joger Nath, Hursat Sonar, Rohomat Nabibux, and Dhoni Meah, all mill-hands of the Kankinara Jute Mills, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing mischief by fire.

The Public Prosecutor said that on the north of the Kankinara Jute Mill there is a bustee where the mill-hands live. On the evening of the 5th March last nearly all the huts were set on fire accidentally; but the coolies suspected that the European assistants of the mill had done this.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 6th they, in a body, numbering about six or seven thousand coolies, assembled near the mill gates, forcibly broke open two of the main gates, set fire to the sentry box within the mill premises, and began to pelt stones and brickbats at the European assistants.

As they, in a body, began to rush towards the European mill assistants, the Manager advised one of the assistants to fire blank cartridges, in order to frighten the mob away. Seeing that no one was hurt, they did not get frightened, but made another rush, with lathis in their hands. The Manager then ordered the firing of two shots; 7 fell wounded and the rest fled.

The case is proceeding.

THE PROMISE OF 1917.

"Bande Mataram's" Atrocious Circular.

SEDITION'S METHODS.

Mention has been made of a circular, headed "Oh Martyrs!" which has been printed abroad, and been widely distributed in this country. It has found its way not only to the notoriously seditious but to others, and one of our correspondents, who sends us the copy now before us, tells us it reached him through the Post Office, having apparently been pushed inside the cover of a copy of the "Illustrated London News." It would appear therefore that the detective efforts of the Post Office have not been wholly successful. We would urge our readers who receive copies inside the covers of newspapers to communicate at once with the Presidency Post Master and those who receive them from other sources to inform the Commissioner of Police without delay. That our readers may understand the highly inflammatory description of the literature which is being circulated by another medium than the reptile press we publish the text of the latest villainous document in full:—

"OH MARTYRS!!

The battle of freedom once begun
And handed down from sire to son
Though often lost is ever won!!

To-day is the 10th of May! It was on this day, that, in the ever memorable year of 1857 the first campaign of the war of Independence was opened by you, oh martyrs, on the battlefields of India. The Motherland, awakened to the sense of her degrading slavery, unsheathed her sword, burst forth the shackles and struck the first blow for her liberty and for her honour. It was on this day that the warcry "Maro Firungee ko" was raised by the throats of thousands. It was on this day that the sepoys of Meerut having risen in a terrible uprising marched down to Delhi, saw the waters of the Jumna glittering in the sunshine, caught one of those historical moments which close past epoch to introduce a new one, and "had found, in a moment, a leader, a flag, and a cause, and converted the mutiny into a national and a religious war" (*).

All honour be to you, oh Martyrs; for it was for the preservation of the honour of the race that you performed the fiery ordeal of a revolution; when the religions of the land were threatened with a forcible and sinister conversion, when the hypocrite threw off his friendly garb and stood up into the naked heinousness of a perfidious foe breaking treaties, smashing crowns, forging chains, and mocking all the while our merciful Mother for the very honesty with which she believed the pretensions of the white liar, then you, oh martyrs of 1857 awoke the Mother, inspired the Mother and for the Honour of the Mother, rushed to the battlefield, terrible and tremendous, with the warcry "Maro Firungee ko" on your lips and with the sacred mantra "God and Hindustan" on your banner! Well did you do in rising! For otherwise although your blood might have been spared, yet the stigma of servility would have been the deeper, one more link would have been added to the cursed chain of demoralising patience, and the world would have again contemptuously pointed to our nation saying "She deserves slavery, she his happy in slavery! For even in 1857 she did not raise even a finger to protect her interest and her honour?"

This day therefore, we dedicate, oh martyrs, to your inspiring memory! It was on this day that you raised a new flag to be upheld, you uttered a mission to be fulfilled, you saw a vision to be realized, you proclaimed a nation to be born!

We take up your cry, we revere your flag, we are determined to continue that fiery mission of "away with the foreigner!" which you uttered, amidst the prophetic ethunderings of the Revolutionary war—Revolutionary, yes, it was a revolutionary war. For the war of 1857 shall not cease till the revolution arrives, striking slavery into dust, elevating liberty to the throne. Whenever a people rises for its freedom, whenever that seed of liberty gets germinated in the blood of its fathers, whenever that seed of liberty gets germinated in the blood of its martyrs and whenever there remains at least one true son to avenge that blood of his fathers, there never can be an end to such a war as this. No, a Revolutionary war knows no truce save liberty or death! We, inspired by your memory, determine to continue the struggle you began in 1857, we refuse to acknowledge the armistice as a truce; we took upon the battles you fought as the battles of the first campaign—the defeat of which cannot be the defeat of the war. What? Shall the world say that India has accepted the defeat as a final one? That the blood of 1857 was shed in vain? That the sons of Ind betray their fathers' vows? No, by Hindustan no! The historical continuity of the Indian nation is not cut off. The war began on the 10th of May of 1857, is not over on the 10th of May of 1908, nor shall it ever cease till a 10th of May to come, sees the destiny accomplished, sees the beautiful Ind crowned, either with the lustre of victory or with the halo of martyrdom!

But, O glorious martyrs, in this pious struggle of your sons, help! O help us by your inspiring presence! Torn in innumerable petty selves, we cannot realise the grand unity of the Mother. Whisper then, unto us by what magic, you caught the secret of Union. How the Firungee rule was shattered to pieces and the Swadeshi thrones were set up by the common consent of Hindus and Mahomedans. How, in the higher love of the Mother united the difference of castes and creeds, how the venerated and venerable Bahadur Shah prohibited the killing of cows throughout India, how Shrimant Nana Saheb, after the first salute of thundering cannon to the Emperor of Delhi—reserved for himself the second one? How you staggered the whole world by uniting under the banner of Mother and forced your enemies to say "Among the many lessons the Indian mutiny conveys to the historian and administrator none is of greater importance than the warning that it is possible to have a revolution in which Brahmins and Shudras, Mahomedan and Hindu were united against us and that it is not safe to suppose that the peace and stability of our dominion in any great measure depends on the continent being inhabited by different races with different religious systems, for they mutually understand each other and respect and take a part in each other's modes and ways and doings" (†). Whisper unto us the nobility of such an alliance of Religion with Patriotism—the true religion which ever is on the side of patriotism, the true patriotism which secures the freedom of religion!

And give us the marvellous energy, daring and secrecy with which you organised the mighty volcano; show us the volcanic magma that underlie the green thin crust, on which the foe is to be kept lulled into a false security; tell us how the chapati—that fiery cross of India, flew from village to village and from valley to valley, setting the whole intellect of the nation on fire by the very vagueness of its message and then let us hear the roaring thunder with which the volcano at last burst forth, with an all-shattering force, rushing, smashing, burning and consuming into one continuous fiery flow of redhot la a flood! Within a month regiment after regiment, prince after prince, city after city, sepoys, police, zemindars, pundits, moulvis, the multiple-headed Revolution sounded its tocsin and temples and mosques resounded with the cry "Maro Firungee ko!" Away with the foreigners! Meerut rose, Delhi rose, rose Benares, Agra, Patna, Lucknow, Allahabad, Jadagerpoor, Jhansi, Banda, Indore,—From Peshawar to Calcutta and from the Narbada to the Himalayas, the volcano burst forth into a sudden, simultaneous and all-consuming conflagration!!

And then, oh martyrs, tell us the little as well as the great defects which you found out in our people in that great experiment of yours. But above all, point out that most ruinous, nay the only material drawback in the body of the nation which rendered all your efforts futile—the mean selfish blindness which refuses to see its way to join the Nation's cause. Say that the only cause of the defeat of Hindustan was Hindustan herself; that shaking away the slumber of centuries the mother rose to hit the foe but while her right hand was striking the Firungee dead, her left hand struck, alas, not the enemy but her own forehead! So she staggered and fell back into an inevitable swoon of 50 years!

50 years are past, but oh restless spirits of 1857, we promise you with our hearts' blood, that your "Diamond Jubilee shall not pass" without seeing your wishes fulfilled!! We have heard your voice and we gather courage from it. With limited means you sustained a war, not against tyranny alone but against tyranny and treachery together. The Duab and Ayodya, making a united stand, waged a war not only against the whole of the British power but against the rest of India too; and yet you fought for three years, and yet you had well nigh snatched away the crown of Hindustan and smashed the hollow existence of the alien rule. What encouragement this! What the Duab and Ayodya could do in a month, the simultaneous, sudden and determined rising of the whole of Hindustan can do in a day! This hope illumines our heart and assures us of success. And so we avow that your Diamond Jubilee the year 1917 shall not pass without seeing the resurging Ind making a triumphant entry into the world!

For the bones, of Bahadur Shah are crying vengeance from their grave! For, the blood of the dauntless Laxmi is boiling with indignation! For the shahid Peer Ali of Patna, when he was going to the gallows for having refused to divulge the secrets of the conspiracy whispered defiance to the Firungee said in prophetic words "You may hang me to-day, you may hang such as me every day, but thousands will still rise in my place—your object will never be gained."

Indians, these words must be fulfilled! Your blood, oh martyrs, shall be avenged!!

BANDE MATHARAM.

(*) Justice McCarthy "History of our times" Vol III.

(†) Forrest G. W. "State papers," Vol II.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Malaria in Frere Road.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne moved:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable that a comprehensive Index of the Proceedings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee should be prepared and published in book form, commencing with the year 1872, and that the Index should thereafter be kept up to date and copies thereof supplied to Councillors from time to time. That the Municipal Secretary be requested to proceed forthwith with the compilation of the Index, submitting proposals for any extra assistance that he may require for the work."

Mr. Milne in moving the proposition said that the index he had suggested would prove very useful to the members and particularly to the new members.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta suggested that a small Committee should also be appointed to assist the Secretary in deciding as to what matters should be included in the index. There were matters which were too trifling to be included in the index. He thought that the cost of compiling such an index would also have to be considered.

The Commissioner thought the cost would come to about Rs. 5,000.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding measures to be adopted for the prompt detection and suppression of rinderpest within the limits of Bombay.

The Committee in its report stated:—"The Government Committee advocate the entertainment of a special establishment composed of seven inspecters (one for each ward of the City) whose duty it should be to regularly inspect all cattle stables within the limits of their respective wards with a view to the prompt notification of an outbreak of Rinderpest and the examination and isolation of affected cattle. It is proposed that this establishment should work directly under the orders of a Superintendent who should, if possible, be an officer of the Government Civil Veterinary Department, and that the whole of the proposed establishment should be under the control of the Municipal Commissioner. As no statistics have been furnished by the Government Committee in support of their proposal, this Committee have obtained a full report on the question from the Executive Health Officer, a copy of which is appended to this report It will be seen from this report that the disease is not uniformly prevalent as an epidemic every year and that the Health officer is of opinion that it is entirely unnecessary to maintain a permanent staff of seven Inspectors and one Superintendent for the inspection of about 150 stables and 22,000 head of cattle. The Committee agree with the Health Officer in this opinion as also the general tenor of his report and they beg to recommend that Government be informed that after careful consideration of the question the Corporation see no necessity to create a separate department to deal with the disease as proposed by their Committee and are of opinion that it should be left to the Corporation to cope with the work under the powers vested in them under the Municipal Act. The Committee beg further to recommend that as suggested by the Health Officer the attention of Government be invited to the necessity for establishing inspection camps for the detention and observation of cattle brought into and taken out of Bombay *via* Coorla and Bandora. As the establishment of such camps will be of advantage to the rest of the Presidency as well as to Bombay City it may be hoped Government will not decline to bear an appreciable proportion of the cost of maintaining the camps. On the motion of the Honible Sir Pherozshah, the report was approved and adopted.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved: "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the accompanying letter over the signature of Mr. A. Ahmad, Commissioner of Fisheries in Bengal, dated 2nd June 1908, published in the "Statesman" of 4th idem, on the utmost importance of cultivating the breed of the fish, commonly known in Bengal as "The Five-eyed Fish" (Haplochilus Pancha) for the purpose of mitigating the ravages of malarial fever which is increasingly prevalent in almost all parts of the City, and that he be requested to put himself into communication with that officer in order to import such fish here for the purpose of testing on a fairly extensive scale its efficacy, as stated, to destroy the larvæ abounding in pools and ponds, of the anopheles which is now recognised by medical experts as the medium by which malaria is introduced into the human body."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report whether action under Section 377 of the Municipal Act cannot be taken against those whose premises in Frere Road, Fort, have been known to be in such unwholesome or filthy condition as has proved dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of that locality and especially against the Fort Trustees in respect of the large area of marshy land near the New Docks which is, in the opinion of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, the chief cause of the prevalence of malarial fever on Frere Road, and if so, to take the necessary action and to report the result to the Corporation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie said that for the past two years certain areas in Frere Road had become distinctly uninhabitable and a malarial fever of a malignant type prevailed in the locality.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta thought the Commissioner should make a statement as to what steps he had taken to abate the nuisance complained of. There was no question about the state of the locality, and he should like to know whether the Commissioner had put himself in communication with the Port Trust authorities in the matter.

The Commissioner said he could not make any definite statement at present. He had three reports before him on the subject and they were under his consideration. He might say that he was in communication with the Port Trustees and had asked them to take steps with a view to prevent the excavations on their estate becoming a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. S. C. Dhondi, a Committee was appointed to consider and suggest the most suitable design for dust-bin carts having automatic covers and so contrived as to minimise if not to obviate the nuisance at present caused by the rubbish carts. The Committee was authorised to advertise a reward for the most suitable design, up to a limit of Rs. 2,000.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SEDITION AND REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Martial Law and no damned nonsense" is the sentence that comes out most strikingly in the debate in the Lords on the night of the 30th June last, as the sole and only measure that it now behoves the Government of India to adopt. The quality of mercy has been sufficiently strained so far for the Rulers to adopt now the only course left open to them for repressing the arrogant sedition that would seem to prevail—not amongst the "300 millions of India," but amongst the self-installed leaders in particular areas, whose inflammatory writings and utterances create the crowds, who are apparently more astonished at their temerity than sympathetic with their views. The concourse on the Maidan last week, when Bal Gangadhar Tilak was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, forms an excellent illustration of what the so-called "unrest" means: the number that collected has been variously enumerated, "8,000" being the highest figure at which it was placed; but whatever the actual number, the fact remains that there was what appeared to be a "demonstrative concourse," which comprised half-educated students and others, whose respect for that one of them who assumed the role of a would-be "Icilius" did not restrain one of their number from picking his pocket while he harangued the crowd—"the 'light' of other days"! But however ridiculous the whole thing seems, the fact cannot be overlooked that such gatherings, notwithstanding their irresponsible character, are a menace to peace and goodwill; and what the Government has neglected to do up to now as a result of ill-advised toleration, should now be achieved *vi et armis*, through civil rather than military agency. If formal declaration were made, by notification in public prints, by placards, and by beat of drum (according to Indian custom) in disaffected areas, that wherever an unlawful assembly exists and persists in cries of a seditious character—"Sivaji-ki-jai" and "Tilak-ki-jai," or anything of the kind—the police had authority to use fire-arms, it would certainly be found that the Babu moral of "absence of body being better than presence of mind," would be rigidly observed, and we would not hear any more of these crowds. Indeed, the Tilak "crowd" was dispersed by two European Police Officers, who, before they commenced the work of dispersion, stated what the result would be, and so it was—the crowd beat a retreat!

If evidence were needed of the utter absence of so-called Nationalism in the machinations of the few would-be Iciliuses who have stood forth as the representatives of the "300 millions of India," it is found in the fact that the two public appeals for funds which have occurred simultaneously in Calcutta—the reputed hotbed of sedition—one for Arabindo Ghose's defence and the other for Campsie, the victim of the Naihati Bomb outrage, have resulted in public feeling being expressed by donations aggregating Rs. 2,032 in the case of the former and Rs. 7,728 in the case of the latter—and it has to be borne in mind that while this latter appeal has been about a week before the public, the Arabindo Ghose appeal has been many weeks before the public! These facts bear marked sympathy with the Congress Fund that was started to immortalise the memory of Bradlaugh, when the total amount subscribed was Rs. 700 and odd, of which sum Rs. 500 were donated by an European and Rs. 100 each by two natives, the excess over Rs. 700—I believe Rs. 37—having represented the value that the "300 millions of India" placed upon the Congress movement. This is a fact connected with the history of the Congress that is beyond contradiction. So much for so-called Nationalism!

It may be said that while the "unrest" has so limited a character, force of arms is unnecessary; but, none the less, while Extremists have the opportunities for obtaining audiences—which assemble out of mere curiosity, they will continue to be the pests of society; and if the inverse principle be adopted of removing the "effect," the "cause" will soon cease to exist, and the blatancy of these seditious orators and writers will be relegated to a limitation that would divest them even of their admiration of themselves as "assinine patriots."

I do not share the view expressed by Lord Morley and endorsed by yourself, that the policy of Lord Minto—unyielding to panic on the one side and to disgust at blind and reckless crimes on the other—is admirable. The restraint he has exercised so far is decidedly at the expense of the future—perhaps at the cost of considerably more shedding of innocent blood in the future than would be shed now if firm measures were adopted. Lord Canning received warning of the calamity that was impending in 1857—he ignored it; but it came, and with what results in loss of life on both sides, Kaye and Malleson have testified better than any other historian. Lord Canning passed a Gagging Act—the first on the Statute Book—which was directed solely against the European Editor (Mr. Mead) of "The Friend of India," and he and his paper were the first fruits of that legislation in the repression that followed; but the results foretold were not suppressed? Lord Canning remained the secure spectator and repository of the news of all that occurred, while Britishers—their wives and children—paid for his reckless disregard of warning with their honour and lives. Is history to be allowed to repeat itself in Lord Minto's Government? Viceroy's have only a quinquennial existence, but the evil that they do lives after them.

Another feature of the excitement of the time is that it is confined to Hindus—the Mahomedans are conspicuously silent, if not opposed as a community to the disorder that prevails. This is in strange contrast with the history of the British Power in the East. At the time when British rule asserted itself, the Hindus were mere serfs—indeed, a servile and down-trodden race, who were given no quarter by the Moghul Emperors: the advent of the British proved to be their emancipation. And yet, these are the people whose abusive blatancy is only exceeded by their ingratitude. The East India Company were the heirs of the Moghuls—not of Sivaji, whose only claim to prominence was marauding, which was made notorious by that most flagrant deceit which he practised upon Afzul Khan. Let the details of the earlier history of British Dominion in the East be conveyed to the minds of English Radicals, and they will doubtless find cause to agree in the policy that the only course now open to the Ruling Power is to adopt repressive measures.

VI ET ARMIS.

P. W. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Mr. R. W. Satts, covenanted Temporary Engineer, Military Works, is transferred in the same capacity to the Public Works Department, and posted to Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The services of Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., of the superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, Traffic Department, have, on expiry of his furlough, been lent from 31st May 1908 to the British and Chinese Corporation for employment on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The services of Captain C. L. Maguiac, R.E., District Traffic Superintendent, are lent to the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

Expenditure on the Pottery Department.

The following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th May 1908:—

"I have the honour to forward correspondence with reference to the expenditure to be incurred on the Pottery Department of the School of Art.

I understand that Mr. Burns intends that up to the end of 1910 the work done in the Laboratory shall be almost entirely experimental and that there is to be little or no teaching.

The details of expenditure provisionally sanctioned by Government are given in an Appendix to Government Resolution of the 20th July 1906.

For the year 1908-09 the expenditure now proposed by Mr. Burns exceeds the sanctioned estimate by a little over Rs. 8,000. Contingencies are increased by something over Rs. 1,400. The composition of the staff is altered and the expenditure on it is increased by Rs. 450. The following new items, the aggregate cost of which is a little over Rs. 6,000, are introduced:—Chemical apparatus, furniture, equipment, electric installation, gas installation and purchase of specimens.

By the end of the period dealt with by Mr. Burns the annual recurring expenditure as proposed by Mr. Burns will exceed what has been sanctioned by Rs. 5,000.

With regard to the savings pointed out by Mr. Burns I do not think it safe to reckon on the Rs. 5,000 mentioned in paragraph I.

The savings of Rs. 18,000 mentioned in the first part of his paragrgph 4 have been utilised elsewhere in purchasing carpet specimens, power equipment, &c., and in making payments on account of grants to Industrial schools.

The saving of Rs. 4,210 mentioned in the second part of the same paragraph is also not available, as it has been utilised to meet charges on account of other items.

Mr. Burns is right in saying that the sum appropriated to the Textile class for recurring expenditure this year will be available for the Pottery Department.

On the other hand, Mr. Burns makes no provision for scholarships. This does not matter at present as there is to be no teaching.

The kiln too, I think, need not be built for some time.

I cannot find anything unnecessary in any thing that Mr. Burns has proposed. There is also force in his remark that the actual expenditure cannot be foreseen and that each Department must be made as efficient as possible when it comes to be dealt with.

As there is money available for the current year, I have the honour to propose that Mr. Burns' proposals may be sanctioned. Subsequent years must, I think, be dealt with as they come; and, if necessary, reduction must be made in parts of the scheme which have yet to be dealt with."

The following is the Resolution issued on the subject. The proposals of Mr. Burns for non-recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,227-8-0 to be incurred in 1908-09 on the Pottery Department are sanctioned. The charge of Rs. 806-14-0 for chemical apparatus to be purchased in the current year is also sanctioned. The whole expenditure should be met from the provision of Rs. 1,54,970 made in the current year's Budget on account of Technical Education.

The necessary indent should be submitted at an early date for transmission to the India Office.

Sanction is accorded to the local purchase of gas furnaces and their accessories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Principal's letter No. W-14, dated 9th April 1908.

The Secretary of State will be requested to place a sum of £50 at the disposal of Mr. Burns for the purchase of specimens in Europe as proposed in paragraph 7 of the letter above referred to.

Orders regarding the recurring expenditure will be issued hereafter on receipt of the necessary proposition statements which the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit at an early date through the Accountant General.

MR. BURNS' LETTER.

The following is the letter from Mr. Burns to the Director of Public Instruction on which the foregoing is based:—

With reference to the commencement of work in the new Pottery Laboratory, I have the honour to forward you my proposals for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 together with some remarks upon the scope and function of this Department, and the manner in which it can, in my opinion, best serve the purpose for which it has been instituted.

In order to revive the Art of Pottery making in India, and place its manufacture upon a scientific basis, the first step will be for Mr. Fern to get together a collection of the various clays found in India, to analyse them, to have them made into vessels of different shapes, and into tiles of different dimensions, and to discover by "firing" in his experimental kilns the varying degrees of density and hardness they possess. The Pottery clays found in England will be treated in the same way, and a comparison obtained regarding the relative quality and cost of production between clays obtained in India and clays imported in bulk from abroad. Experiments will then be made with glazes suitable to each class of clay, and with colours. Records will be made of the temperatures at which clays, glazes and colours are fired, and the results noted. The settlement of these scientific data is the preliminary step necessary to the artistic side of Pottery making. It is obviously a useless proceeding to design fine shapes, and to ornament them with coloured glazes and with paintings, if the bodies and glazes are liable to crumble in the fire, or split or shale off when taken out of it.

Until satisfactory results are obtained, it is also obviously of little use to take pupils, at least in any considerable numbers.

My view of the function of this Department is that it should be a small experimental Laboratory and Studio in which all the newest developments of the Art of Pottery should be tried, and through which they should be introduced into India; that only the best work in each kind of Pottery and porcelain should be produced, and that complete records should be kept of each piece, so that the details down to the smallest item, including cost of production, shall be at the service of any manufacturer, who decides to embark in the industry on a commercial scale.

To be of practical use, results must firstly be obtained equal in quality to those products of Europe, China or Japan now being imported into the country, whence a start can be made in the attempt to produce something better or at any rate different. To achieve these results a small permanent Scientific and Artistic Staff must be retained, and when the Staff has reached the requisite standard of Scientific knowledge and Artistic skill, then Scientific and Art Students can be taken into the Laboratory and trained.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

In such a Laboratory and Studio quality and not quantity will be the basis of production, and for this reason I propose that the salaries of the staff marked with an asterisk in the Estimates should be incremental. Their work will be of a special kind and in my opinion it will be impossible to obtain or retain the services of good men unless the prospect of a reasonable advance in their salaries can be held out to them. Except for the purpose of demonstrating faults in materials or manipulation, only the best pieces made in the Laboratory

should in my opinion be retained. Government will then decide regarding the disposal of these pieces. They should firstly, in my opinion, go to form a complete collection of type specimens for the Laboratory, duplicates could then be distributed among the Museums of India, and special pieces should be made for the State, as is done at Severes in France. Surplus pieces could be sold to the public, but the main function of the Laboratory should be to assist private enterprise to compete with the products of Europe and Japan, now monopolizing the market in India.

The portion of the new building erected in the compound of the School to accommodate the Laboratory will shortly be finished, and Mr. Fern will be able to place in position that part of its equipment ordered in England.

Since his arrival in India Mr. Fern has prepared a further list of equipment necessary to commence his work and also a list of the Staff he will require for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10.

He is of the opinion that the large kiln to be built will only occasionally be used during the first two years and for experimental purposes he recommends the use of small gas furnaces. These were not included in the list of equipment sent to England, but can be obtained in the local market at the listed prices from the Bombay Gas Company who have agreed to quote a special rate for the gas consumed.

The advantages of gas over other methods of heating such small kilns are, more perfect control, greater cleanliness and economy.

As the furnaces are necessary to a commencement being made, I beg to request you to ask Government to allot the funds for their immediate installation, and for that of their accessories.

In Appendices A, B and C I give detailed Estimates for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 and also at the end of five years when the increments to the salaries will have accrued.

In 1908-09, some time will be taken up in fixing equipment and getting it into working order. Mr. Fern is therefore of the opinion that he will only require the services of two potters, one fireman and one hamal for the first six months of the financial year.

At the beginning of the last half of the year he proposes to add one Modeller and one Painter to the staff.

In 1909-10 he proposes to add a Laboratory Assistant and one other Painter to the staff, and these nine will form the permanent staff of the Department. When this staff gets regularly to work results infinitely in advance of those that have hitherto been produced from the kilns in India may be expected, and one or two Chemistry and the same number of Art students may be taken in for training in the year 1910-11.

THE ESTIMATES.

I have placed the Estimates under three heads—Recurring, Partially recurring and Non-recurring expenditure.

The recurring expenditure is for salaries of staff, chemicals, fire, clay, &c., and other materials.

The partially recurring expenditure is for Chemical Apparatus such as test tubes and other breakable articles which may not have to be renewed every year, after a stock has been obtained, but which are subject to a certain amount of wastage.

The non-recurring expenditure is for permanent equipment, furniture, &c.

There is one item of non-recurring expenditure which I trust Government will sanction. It is one of not more than Rs. 750 for the purchase of specimens of Ancient and Modern Pottery to be used as examples up to the quality of which the Laboratory will work.

While on leave I propose visiting most of the centres of Pottery Industry in Europe, and shall have the opportunity of purchasing for the Laboratory type specimens. In Shain particularly I hope to be able to obtain some specimens of old Hispano—Moresque Pottery, a very beautiful type of ceramic Art capable of development, and specially appropriate to the products of an Eastern Pottery. I shou'd also like to purchase a collection of Photographs of Pottery in Museums and could doubtless obtain a certain number of sketches in Colour of good specimens at a very reasonable price from Art students working in Museums. Such a collection as I think I could make by the expenditure of the above sum, would be a most valuable part of the equipment of the Laboratory.

The question of the best motive power for the Machinery has been carefully enquired into and the advice of experts taken. After full consideration I beg to recommend the installation of Electric Motors. The reasons for coming to this conclusion are, that the Laboratory should be equipped in the most modern manner, that Electric Motors will avoid the necessity of a considerable amount of shafting, and that it will be on the whole less expensive to install and work than a Gas Engine, and much cleaner than oil.

I trust the views and proposals regarding this Department, I have the honour to place before Government, will meet with their concurrence and sanction. There can be little question that during the next 20 years, there will be an increasing demand in India for the best quality of Pottery work of every description and especially such as can be applied to the interior decorations of buildings. There can be as little question that without such a Laboratory and Studio as I have sketched, the bulk of this increased demand will be supplied from Europe, while with the Laboratory affording the scientific information, diffusing Artistic tastes, and training pupils capable of carrying on the Pottery Industry, there can be as little question that a large portion of this trade will be secured to the workers of India.

Detailed estimates of cost are then appended.

THE DIRECTOR'S VIEWS.

In April of this year, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, wrote to the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.

In reply to your letter of 9th instant, I have the honour to state that your proposals involve an expenditure enormously in excess of anything which Government has sanctioned. I request that you will read again very carefully the Appendix to Government Resolution, Educational Department, of the 20th July 1906 and that you will explain to me fully for the information of Government how it is that you propose something so far in excess of what was then contemplated. Presumably your advice was taken before these proposals were made

You propose apparently an enormous increase in the matter both of staff and equipment; while your proposals with regard to gas furnaces and electric Motors are entirely new.

In fact you propose altogether to upset the financial arrangements which Government have approved for a number of years.

You will observe that by the years 1911-12 Government contemplated spending only Rs. 38,000 on all Departments in your school and that out of the sum only Rs. 9,000 was to go to the Pottery Department. Instead of Rs. 9,000 you propose to spend Rs. 14,000 on Pottery alone. I am not in a position to justify this increase to Government unless you can suggest a reduction of Rs. 5,000 in other Departments to make good the deficit on pottery.

You must notice that there is nothing which is so annoying to Government as to be asked to reconsider complicated arrangements which have once been sanctioned after long and tiresome consultation.

MR. BURNS' REPLY.

Mr. Burns replied:—

In reply to your letter, dated the 27th April, I have the honour to observe that the expenditure contemplated for all Departments in the Normal School and Laboratory in the year 1911-12 is not Rs. 38,096 as stated in paragraph No. 4 of your letter but Rs. 43,096 (see Appendix ii of Government Resolution Educational Department, No. 1353 of 20th July 1906), or if the expenditure upon the early morning Classes in the School of Art is included the sum is Rs. 48,460 (see Appendix iv of the same Government Resolution). Of this total Rs 5,000 is for non-recurring expenditure, and it is from this source that savings can be made.

With regard to the excess of the expenditure upon the Pottery Department as compared with the original Estimate, I beg respectfully to point out that when the Estimates were framed the Pottery Expert had not been appointed, and that it was scarcely possible for the Principal of the School of Art to foresee the exact expenditure upon equipment and establishment without expert aid to guide him. That his Estimates were regarded as being not absolutely complete is shown by paragraph 15 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 12428 of 1906-07, dated 23rd March 1906, in which he says "I would point out that the proposals made in it are obviously in many respects incomplete, and that they should not be taken as laying down a hard and fast programme for the next five years. It will be necessary, if Government accept them generally, that they should be sanctioned provisionally, and subject to the experience gained as time goes on."

As soon as Mr. Fern arrived in India in January last we went thoroughly into the subject of the Pottery Laboratory and the scheme sent to you in my letter of the 9th of April embodies what in his opinion as a scientific expert and as one who has had a considerable experience in the artistic application of Pottery is necessary, if the Pottery Laboratory is to efficiently carry out the object in view, viz., the revival of the Pottery Industry in India. The estimate for the year 1911-12 was intended to show the expenditure upon the Laboratory, when all the salaries had reached their maximum, but this estimate is contingent upon the same staff being employed in 1911-12 as it is proposed should be now engaged, but should experience show that an addition to the staff is necessary or that the Laboratory does not require the services of some of these employed, then a revision of the estimate will have to be submitted in 1910.

I beg to point out that in the Estimate for the year 1906-07 the Expenditure upon equipment was entered as Rs. 10,000, and for the erection of a kiln Rs. 8,000 (see Appendix i. page, 8, of Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1353, dated 20th July 1906), but this money was not expended.

In the Estimate for the year 1907-08 Recurring Expenditure was entered as Rs. 5,110, but of that sum only Rs. 900 was expended upon the salary of Mr. Fern from the 1st January to the 31st of March 1908.

For the year 1908-09 the estimated Recurring Expenditure upon the whole scheme is entered as Rs. 16,920, whereas the Recurring Expenditure will be Rs. 8,813.

I cannot see therefore that my proposals for the current year involve an expenditure enormously in excess of anything which Government has sanctioned.

Owing to unforeseen delays it has been found impossible to carry out the Programme outlined in my letter of the 2nd of March 1906 printed upon pages 6 to 13 of the accompaniment to Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated the 20th July 1906, and as Government in paragraph 6 upon pages 12 of this resolution has ordered "that the sanction of Government should be obtained before each Section of Scheme involving recurring expenditure is brought into force," I respectfully submit that the requirements of each Section of the Scheme should be considered separately, and yearly Estimates forwarded to Government as has now been done. It is not probable that the Textile Section can be started during the current year. The Professor has not yet been appointed and none of the equipment of the Section has been estimated for. There will consequently be a saving upon the total Estimates of Rs. 5880 for equipment and Recurring Expenditure.

EFFICIENCY ESSENTIAL.

In my humble opinion it is of more importance that such Sections as are started should be throughly efficient from the commencement than that a rigid consistency to what were obviously rough estimates should be insisted upon, and I should have no hesitation in advising Government to abandon one or even two Sections of the Scheme if their inclusion were likely to affect the efficiency of those already started.

Until the accounts of the Consulting Architect to Government regarding the cost of the building and those from the Stores Department of the India Office for the equipment received from England for Pottery Department are submitted, it is not possible to state whether the total expenditure upon the scheme has exceeded my estimate for the years 1906-07 and 1907-08, but if, as I anticipate, considerable savings occur both in recurring and non-recurring expenditure in 1908-09 I think it will be found that the total expenditure during the three years has been below rather than in excess of the estimates.

I trust the explanation I have been able to offer will satisfy you that the original estimates have only been modified with a view to obtaining efficiency. Without the equipment and staff included in the Estimates submitted with my letter of the 9th of April, Mr. Fern is of the opinion the attempt to produce Pottery and Porcelain equal to that imported from Europe will prove a failure, and in this opinion I concur. In the meantime Mr. Fern cannot commence his research work until the equipment asked for is granted, and the Architect informs me that the floor of the building cannot be completed until the gas installation has been laid down. I am extremely anxious that Mr. Fern should commence his work, as is Mr. Fern himself. His services are being temporarily utilized in connection with the Reay Art Workshops and he is making such preliminary preparations as he is able, but this is not the work which Mr. Fern came to India to carry in and for which he is being paid Rs. 300 per mensem by Government. I trust, therefore, you will be able to see your way to forward my proposal for 1908-09 to Government for early orders, so that a commencement may be made in the work of the Pottery Laboratory directly the building is finished.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Remarkable Decrease in Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The plague mortality has dropped to an unprecedentedly low point. The returns for the week ending 27th ultimo, to-day published, show in all India only 503 cases and 483 deaths. Of these deaths Burma reports 128, the Punjab 121, the Bombay Presidency 115, Mysore State 68, the Madras Presidency 27, Bengal 14, N. W. F. Province 9, and Coorg one.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

"Times'" Opinion.

Writing on the subject of Lord Morley's speech on the 11th ult., the "Times" says:—Lord Morley of Blackburn, in his speech to members of the Indian Civil Service at their dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant last night, paid incidentally a warm tribute to the value of their experience. He was, however more immediately concerned with the exposition and defence of his own policy in India. He reminded his hearers that the Secretary of State could not look exclusively at India, for he had to consider also the point of view of the British Parliament and people. We are not at all sure that Indian Civil servants are in a much easier position than the head of the India Office, for they also have to bear in mind—perhaps a little too constantly—the searching and often unnecessary scrutiny to which their minutest acts are now subjected in Parliament. Lord Morley's reminder was, however, made with particular reference to the legislation passed this week at Simla with his full approval. No one, we imagine, is likely to question the urgent necessity for the new Explosives Act, which Lord Morley rightly said ought to have been passed twenty years ago; but already there is criticism of the Press Act from two directions. Some people think that as it deals solely with "incitements to murderous outrages," it should have been more uncompromising; and there are signs that, on the other hand, its enactment may be resented by the extreme section of the body which Lord Morley styled "a very Radical House of Commons." It is reassuring to know that the Secretary of State is prepared amply to vindicate the new law. His defence of the right of appeal was characteristic, and we do not seriously question it here; but it is plain that the method adopted may not prevent the sensational trials which we hoped would be avoided. The exact initial procedure to be followed is still far from clear, and we must await the publication of the full text of the Bill for enlightenment on that point. Few will differ from Lord Morley in his dictum that a policy of pure repression is undesirable and impossible; but no repression can be too swift or severe for the disgraceful incitements which have of late stained the pages of the wider publications of the Indian Press.

The eloquent speech of the Secretary of State for India comes with special force at the present moment, when the Indian Civil Service is facing difficulties which in former days were unknown. No doubt Indian civilians of an earlier era were often confronted by grave complications of a kind this generation has never had to encounter; but they had a happier lot, on the whole, because in their day the administrative machine was not the vast and complex structure it has since become. Nowadays Indian administrators have to work amid new and perplexing and often exasperating political conditions, and always with the harassing consciousness that, whatever happens, the ordinary work of Government, which already absorbs and sometimes exhausts their energies, must steadily continue. Despite these trials, the members of the Indian Civil Service, and of the numerous auxiliary services they control, continue to display that steadfast devotion to duty that exalted readiness for self-sacrifice, that calmness in moments of emergency, and that patient endurance of unfair and often venomous criticism, which in the past have been among the distinguishing characteristics of the representatives of British rule in India. We hear it said sometimes that the character of the Indian Civil Service has changed, but we are convinced that the spirit which animates and sometimes ennobles its great endeavours is unmodified and unweakened. For example, in the midst of all the unwholesome excitements to which India has of late been a prey, the Civil servants of the United Provinces have been silently labouring to alleviate the distress caused by a famine amid large masses of the population. The famine has been fortunately far more limited in area than was at one time feared, but it has imposed a heavy and ceaseless strain upon many officials whose humane work, we are afraid, is almost unregarded by their countrymen at home. The fine qualities of Englishmen in India shine forth at their best amid such scenes of suffering. The prevalent notion that the Indian Civil Service is reactionary in its tendencies is, we believe, to a great extent erroneous. A very large proportion of civilians in India appreciate the need for reasonable reforms in administration, and contemplate without hostility, and often with considerable sympathy, such of the natural aspirations of the people in their charge as are legitimate and consistent with continued loyalty. But it is no part of their duty to give a lead in such matters, and hence an attitude of reticence is occasionally quite wrongly mistaken for opposition. We do not doubt that when, in the fulness of time, those measures at which Lord Morley hinted are devised for modifying the present system, the Indian Civil Service will be found heartily co-operating in the task of adapting existing methods to changing needs.

The two allegations most frequently brought against the Indian Civil Service are that it is "not so good as it used to be," and that it is out of touch with the people. The comparison with the giants of the heroic age of the British Raj is, however, in some respects unfair. They achieved great deeds because of the greatness and the novelty of their opportunities. They were unfettered, and not enmeshed in a web of precedents. They were men of action rather than slaves of the pen. But the patriarchal age of rule in India is at an end, and the Indian Civil Service to-day is necessarily bound in the shackles of convention. The level attained is uniformly high, but there is less chance for men to emerge from the ruck. Perhaps, too, the tendency in recent years has been to weaken the sense of self-dependence by over-supervision. Responsibility makes or mars men in India as elsewhere. Given the old conditions, which, we fear, can never return, men of surpassing brilliance and ability would emerge, as they used to do. As to the suggestion that there is less touch with the people, that also, so far as it is true, is the fault of the system rather than of the men. There must be retired Indian civilians still living who can recall the halcyon days when their official correspondence was represented by two or three letters a week. The modern Indian administrator is buried amid files. Lord Curzon strove with energy and success to cut down the size and number of official reports but office work continues to grow. Every new reform, every project for improving material conditions, brings its own little flood of correspondence. Lack of opportunity is again the primary cause of any failure to maintain the old close contact with people, and we are certain that lack of will if not, as a rule, the reason to be assigned. Probably the explanation of many of our difficulties in India is that we try to do too much, and aim at a degree of perfection which the Oriental does not appreciate. Of course, it is not suggested that the Civil Service in India has no flaws in its armour. Its members would be the first to admit that in various directions there is room for improvement. We think the time is coming when it will have to specialize more than it does at present. The infinite variety of the duties an Indian civilian may be called upon to undertake constitutes a compliment to his reputation for adaptability, but represents a conception of government which belongs to bygone days. It is an exaggerated interpretation of that excellent principle of "the suitability of public service" which Lord Dudley commended in a speech on Wednesday. It was appropriate enough when we were learning our work in India, but is no longer quite suited to the innumerable intricacies of settled rule. India stands in a very different position from new and undeveloped territories, where the official who can turn his hand to anything is of more value than the specialist in some branch of administration. But we do not deprecate versatility, and we recognize that the remarkably flexible character of the British control of India is one of the secrets of its success. Still less are we ready to join in the cry that the attitude of the Civil Service is less unbending or more unsympathetic than it was fifty or a hundred years ago. The character of the task has changed, and it has become far more complicated and difficult, but the desire to help forward the regeneration and the uplifting of the peoples of India, which Lord Morley so vigorously endorsed, remains unaltered.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted with effect from the 26th June, such privilege leave as may have been due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined leave up to fifteen months.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Captain A. H. E. Mosse, proceeded on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, Political Agent, Savantvadi, was permitted to proceed on leave with effect from 10th June.

Major H. H. Southey, 35th Scinde Horse, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties vice Major C. H. Lewis, proceeding on leave.

Major Southey is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days from the 21st August with permission to prefix the Court vacation to it.

Mr. P. O'Brien, on relief by Mr. W.C. Holman, to act as District Superintendent of Police Larkana, pending relief by Mr. E. E. Turner, or further orders.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Captain W. H. Bowden, 109th Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain E. F. Anand, proceeding on leave.

Captain W. H. Bowden is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District and is invested, under Section 37 of the same Code, with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of C. P.

Captain W. H. Bowden will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad vice Mr. J. R. Tregear retired.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. G. Clabby to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. Daniel to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. MacDonald to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the District of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, passed on the 16th June an examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed on Police Officer.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector, with effect from the date of termination of his privilege leave, the Junior Officer in that grade reverting.

Mr. G. P. Millett, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days with effect from 1st August or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. P. Millett, or pending further orders:—Mr. D. A. Thomson to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S, passed an examination in Hindustani on 15th June.

Major J. B. Jameson, M.B., I.M.S., to be Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, vice Major S. H. Burnett M.B., C.M., I.M.S., proceeded on leave, but to continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

The Reverend H. L. Arnould, Chaplain of the Camp, Aden has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made:—

The Reverend G. Hewitt on arrival to be Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton to be Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona.

The Reverend S. Leigh Lye to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad on relief by the Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs on return from privilege leave to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, and to perform in addition the duties of Chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to be Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., to be Secretary to Government General (including Plague) Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, has been granted an extension of three months' special leave.

Mr. E. L. Gavaghan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

INDIAN BANKS.

Half-Yearly Dividends.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting yesterday morning, declared a dividend, for the half, year ended June 30, of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 5 per share. The Bank rate came down this morning to 4 per cent.

BANK OF BURMA.

RANGOON, July 2.

The profits of the Bank of Burma, Limited, to June 30th last, including Rs. 9,642-8-4 carried forward, amount to Rs. 60,592-15-10. The directors proposed to declare an interim dividend at 5 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 12,849-7-9, to place Rs. 33 480 to reserve fund, making this fund Rs. 1,00,000, and to carry forward to next half year Rs. 14,263-8-1; totalling Rs. 60,592-15-10. The profits of the half year are equivalent to nineteen and a half per cent per annum on the capital, and that the amount carried forward is equivalent to 2 further five per cent dividend on the capital.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Despite the threatening clouds, quite a good crowd assembled on the Oval last evening to watch the game between the Commercial Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana, which was played in pouring rain with occasional breaks. The ground which had been well soaked during the past three days was in a sodden condition, making the play very interesting though of a scraggy order. To add to the rain, there was a very strong south-westerly wind, which frustrated all attempts to score at the southern end (Bandstand goal).

There was nothing to choose between the two teams and if there was any advantage at all it lay with the Bombay Gymkhana, who were at home on the ground and had a better training, though these did not stand them in good stead on this occasion. Public opinion anticipated another easy win for the elder institution, but in this, however, they were disappointed With every circumstance, whether in the way of the ground, wind or rain adverse to a good game of football, the teams, nevertheless played a hard fought out game giving each other no quarter.

In the opening half, after a tough fight, during which the Bombay Gymkhana were mostly on the defence, the Commercials notched a goal just as the referee's whistle was blowing half-time. The order of play was, however, reversed in the succeeding period, when the Bombay Gymkhana were the aggressors but failed to do any damage, the match thus resulting in a well-deserved win for the new team by one goal to love.

The Commercial Gymkhana, who were defending the Bandstand goal, kicked off and immediately pressed their adversaries but were sent away before they could be dangerous A visit to the other end having failed the Commercials continued attacking but, Thompson, Ward and Morris presenting a stubborn resistance, all their efforts to score were fruitless for a long time. Towards the very end of this half, however, the Commercials forced an opening and Barrett sent the leather between the Bombay Gymkhana flags. During this period, the Bombay Gymkhana made some game attempts to reach the Commercial flags but with the wind against them, it was not a difficult task for the latter to drive the attackers out.

Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

On change of sides, the Bombay Gymkhana at once secured possession of the ball and repeatedly assaulted the Commercial flags, and Street was called upon to save on at least half a dozen occasions, the defence, however, repelling each and every attack. On the other hand, the Commercials attacked their enemies pretty often and the latter's backs had a lively time, and once or twice when a good opening was secured, the slippery ball could not be shot straight. No score was gained by either side in this half.

Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana..... 1 goal
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

TEAMS.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Street.
Backs.—Chapman (capt.), Harwood.
Half-backs.—Osborne, Hotz, Bellamy.
Forwards.—Marsden, Woolley, Lay, Barrett, Ellis.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Thompson.
Backs.—Morris, Ward (capt.)
Half-backs.—Sim, Holl Bussey.
Forwards.—Moir, Colville, Christy, Abbott, Evans.
Referee.—Sergeant Dow.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 8th July, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

1. Jumping.—(*a*) Horses and (*b*) Ponies.
2. The Juldi Stakes.—Competitors to off-saddle, without dismounting, after having ridden a given course, to return over same, riding bare-back, carrying saddle.
3. Ladies' Spiral Race.—Any rider breaking or displacing stakes will be disqualified. Stakes to be 15 yards apart.
4. Chattie Race.—Competitors to ride two furlongs, pick up chattie without dismounting. The first to return to the starting post with a chattie unbroken to win. Competitors are allowed one stick each, and can break any chattie in the possession of another competitor.
5. The Sorting Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen to ride given course to table, carrying a pack of cards, where ladies will be stationed. Ladies to sort packs in sequence, and return them to gentlemen, who mount and ride back over same course. First home to win.
6. Horse Scurry.
7. Pony Scurry.

Post entries will be accepted.

By kind permission of Col. H. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

Practice jumps, &c., are available on Monday and Saturday mornings.

C. G. STILEMAN,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Hony. Secretaries.

POONA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 2.

Owing to almost continuous showers to-day, the cricket match Poona vs. Satara, which commenced yesterday, was abandoned.

Poona is only now beginning to assume its spring characteristics, the rain having quickened horticulture and made things look emerald all around.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES ECLIPSE STAKES.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, the Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J., presiding.

The election of the following 25 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Dr. George William Hardie, (Big Conjeeveram, S. India); Major A. W. Hewetson, R. F. A., (Jhansi); Mr. R. D. Murray, (Kasauli); Mr. F. C. Beynon, (Kasauli); Mr. E. C. Kent, (Kalasa P. O. Kadur, Mysore); Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie (Mandla, C. P.); Mr. Alexander J. Gibson, I. F. S., Dehra Dun, U. P.); Mr. C. E. C. Cox, I. F. S., (Hoshangabad, C. P.); Capt. F. E. Thornton, (Bareilly); Lieut.-Col. H. R. D. Thring, (Jubbulpore, C. P.); H. H. the Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh, Bahadur, of Datia (Datia); H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Yadvendra Singh, Bahadur, of Panna, (Panna); Kumar Harpal Sing, Bahadur, of Alipura, (Alipura); Mr. W. E. Jardine, I.C.S., (Nowgong); Mr. W. Powell, (Bombay); Mr. A. E. Osmaston, I.F.S., (Naini Tal); Mr. R. C. Milward, I.F.S., (Naini Tal); Mr. W. L. Henderson, (Nyaunghly, U. Burma); Mr. W. H. Pitt, (Koraput); Mr. W. D. Wright, I.M.S., (Baksa Duar, E. Bengal); Mr. H. C. Wickham, (Maymyo, Burma); Mr. H. H. Massy, (Maymyo, Burma); Mr. E. L. Sim, (Bombay); Mr. M. H. Sowerby, (Bombay); and Mr. J. P. Ross, (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Locality.	Contributor.
1 Tiger's skin and skull	Felis tigris ...	Hoshangabad C P	Major Stables R A M C) at S Comber ...
1 Cat's skull ...	Felis torquates ...	Quetta ...	do
1 Skin of Grey Flying Squirrel	Pteromys oral ...	Hoshangabad C P Shwebo, Burma	Mr C E O Cox ... Major H Dalme
32 Bird skin ...	.....		
Eastern Chinese Francolin ...	Falcolinus chinensis ...	...	Radcliffe
Bengal Red Whiskered Bulbul...	Otocompsa emeria	...	do
Common House Sparrow ...	Passer domesticus.	...	do
White-browed Fantail Flycatcher. ...	Rhipidura albifrontis ...	...	do
Orange-bellied Chloropsis ...	Chloropsis hardwickii...	...	do
Pegu House sparrow	Passer flaveolus...	...	do
Tree Sparrow ...	Passer montanus.	...	do
Common Iora ...	Naithine tiphia...	...	do
Finch-billed Bulbul	Spiriturus canifrons	...	do
Jordons Myna ...	Graculipica burmanica ...	...	do
Black-crested yellow Bulbul ...	Otocompsa flaviventris ...	...	do
Burmese Redvented Bulbul ...	Molpastes burmanicus ...	...	do
White-throated Babler. ...	Argya gularis ...	...	do
Blue-tailed Bee eater	Merops Philippinus	...	do
Blan-fords Bulbul	Pycnonotus Blanfordi ...	...	do
Thick-billed Green Pigeon.	Treron nepalensis	...	do
Black-necked Myna	Graculipica nigricolis	...	do
Spotted Owlet...	Athene brama ...	...	do
Black-gorgeted Laughing Thrush..	Garrulax pectoralis ...	...	do
Red-headed Trogon	Harpactes erythrocephalus ...	...	do
Large-barred jungle Owlet .	Glaucidium Cuculoides ...	...	do
Burmese-shrike...	Lanius Collurioides ...	...	do
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Melithophagus Swinhoii ...	...	do
Eastern Purple Heron.. ...	Ardea Manillensis	...	do
Barn Owl ...	Strix flammea...	...	do
Common Magpie.	Pica Rustica ...	...	do
2 Eggs, nest and skin of yellow crested Bulbul.	Pyononotus xanthobsemus..	Horrelykonda	Mr P Boisseau Aden
2 Skin of Himalayan Brown Wood-Owl ...	Syrnium mewarence	Kashmir.	Mr C H Donald.
2 Eggs of Monal Pheasant ...	Lophophorus refulgens	...	Mr F C Mitchell
1 Bulbul... ...	Cerasophalia Thompsoni ...	Burma...	Mr A K Macdonald.
2 Indian Hobbies	Falco severus	...	...
1 Snake	Typhlops brahminus... ...	Bombay.	Mr A M De Cruz
1 Snake	Psammophis longifrons ...	Ghodhra.	Mr F Gleadow ...
2 Lizard jur ...	Varanus bengalensis ...	Kaira ...	Mr A Wood I C S
1 Snake... ...	Zamenis diadema.	Quetta ...	Lt Thomas
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatus ...	Deesa ...	Lt F Miller
3 Snakes. ...	Callophis maccellandi Dipsadon septentrionalis Dinodamorphus oxynotus ...	...	...
2 Snakes ...	Lycodon aulicus Typhlops acutus. ...	Assam ...	Major F Wall, I M S
1 Spider and several scorpions	... ...	Dharwar.	Mr C Hadson, I C S
12 Snakes ...	... ...	Muhammah, Persian Gulf ...	Lt A T Wilson
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatus ...	Hyderabad Sind	...
2 Spiders ...	Galeodes spot ...	...	S A Moss
A collection of Fossils ...	...	Manchahar Bed Karachi	Mr F Gleadow I F S
1 Tortoise (alive).	?	Quetta ...	Mr E Comber
			Baluchistan Nab Hist Soc

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM Mr. Paillmore, R. E., Capt. C. R. Kelly.

EXHIBITS.

The Reverend E. Blatter, S.J., exhibited a number of plants which he had prepared for the Societys Herbarium and which Capt. R. S. Gillespie, R. E. had collected in the Chamba State. Mr. John Wallace exhibited a thin section of the trunk of the interesting water-storing climber—"calycopteris floribunda."

PAPERS READ.

The following papers and notes were read:—1 The Flora of Cutch, by Revd. E. Blatter, S.J. 2. Further notes on the butterflies of the Konkan, by G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe. 3. Crows and their sleeping places, by Revd T. Bomford. Flying snakes, by Major A. Begbie. 5. Some notes on the low level Laterite in Portuguese India, by H. J. Davies; and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the various authors of the papers, all of which will appear in Society's journal.

SEDITION IN THE U. P.

The "Swarajya" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Messrs. Hari Mohun Roy and P. D. Tandon appeared on Wednesday before Mr. A. W. McNair, District Magistrate, Allahabad, and applied for the release, on bail, of Munshi Shanti Narain, editor, printer and publisher of the Urdu weekly "Swarajya" who is now in custody on a charge of sedition.

The Magistrate rejected the application.

On the same day one B. Ram Das applied to be declared new printer and publisher in place of the accused.

CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN IRELAND.

"Outside Ireland comparatively few are aware of the universal and national movement that is being organised and carried out so successfully against the ravages of consumption by Lady Aberdeen," says a correspondent of the "Times."

"Although the death-rate from this disease has been steadily decreasing in England and Scotland—owing in part to the active hygienic measures taken by the municipal authorities—it had become notorious that in Ireland the death-rate was slowly but steadily rising, and that nothing practically had been done to combat the disease. In Ireland it now stands at 2·7 per 1,000 deaths, as compared with England 1·6 per 1,000 and Scotland 2·1 per 1,000. Another disquieting and very serious fact stands out, and that is that by far the greater number of these deaths occurred between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years. And this is the time of life that individuals are of most economic importance to the country.

WHAT LADY ABERDEEN DID.

"These and other facts greatly impressed both Lord and Lady Aberdeen on their return to Dublin Castle in 1905. Her Excellency, a staunch friend of Ireland, and always in the foremost rank of any philanthropic movement, determined if possible to try and alter such a state of affairs. Accordingly, in March, 1907, she started a society called the Women's National Health Association of Ireland thinking by this means to arouse the interest of the women of Ireland to the terrible fact that each year almost 12,000 people die from consumption alone.

"This association has for its object three things: First and most important, to try to reduce the consumption mortality; secondly, to try to reduce in the larger towns the infantile mortality; thirdly, to improve the hygienic condition of the national schools, and so help to bring up a healthy and vigorous race.

"Lady Aberdeen's first step was to follow the example of the United States, Germany, and some other places; she organised a Tuberculosis Exhibition, which was opened in the Dublin International Exhibition, 1907, at Ball's Bridge. This exhibition consisted of several sections, showing the different forms of the disease, the different appliances, &c., that were being used elsewhere for the prevention and arrest of the disease; and what other countries and large towns were doing to combat it. In addition, a series of lectures was given by eminent medical men and experts on the subject of tuberculosis in its many and varied forms prevention, treatment, &c.; also on tuberculosis as it affects the lower animals and its relationship with milk.

REFORM BY EXHIBITIONS.

"Its success was so great that several towns asked for it; so many, indeed, that two exhibitions had to be prepared, one going north and doing the towns in the North of Ireland after visiting Belfast, the other one first going to Limerick, then Cork, and other important southern towns. Up to the present date two exhibitions have visited over sixty towns, and over 700,000 people have attended—i.e., about one-sixth of the population of Ireland.

"Some will naturally ask, will all the fuss, turmoil and excitement produce any lasting benefit? Already it has done so. In Dublin a system of home nursing for the consumptive has been introduced through the hearty co-operation of the medical staff of the different clinical hospitals and the Women's National Health Association. The nurses teach the patients and their friends the ordinary preventive measures from spreading the disease

LIPTON, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of Lipton, Ltd., was held recently at Winchester House, Old Broad-Street, E. C., Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart. (Chairman of the company), presiding.

The report of the directors for the year ended 14th March, 1908, stated :—The profit earned is £ 62,776, which, with the amount brought forward from last account, £ 22,488, makes a total of £185,264. The following amounts have already been appropriated, namely :—Interest on Debenture stock for year, £20,000; interim dividend on preference shares paid 30th September 1907, £25,000; interim dividend on ordinary shares for first half of the year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, paid 31st October, 1907, £30,000 (together £75,000), leaving £110,264. Also since the date of the balance-sheet dividend on preference shares for half-year ended 31st March 1908, £25,000, leaving a balance of £85,264, which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—To reserve account, £ 5,000 ; in payment of a further dividend on the ordinary shares for the second half of the year ended 14th March 1908, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year), £50,000, leaving a balance to be carried to next account of £20,264. The directors are pleased to report that the improvement in business to which attention was called in their report of a year ago has continued during the whole of the financial year, with the result that the total sales have surpassed all pervious records of the business, and this improvement is not only being maintained, but considerably increased.

The Chairman (who was received with applause) said : Ladies and gentlemen,—It always gives me much pleasure to be with you at your annual meeting, and praticularly when we have a more than usually satisfactory statement to make, which I think we may claim to have on the present occasion, and I am very glad to have the opportunity of submitting for your adoption the report and balance-sheet for the past year. This is the tenth year it has been my privilege to preside at your meeting, and while the figures we have had to present to you have not always been as good as we could wish. I would like to point out that we have during that period paid dividends on the ordinary shares averaging 8 1/4 per cent. per annum which I think is fairly satisfactory. (Applause) Last year I foreshadowed that at no distant date the business would exceed anything yet accomplished, and, from the turnover standpoint, the volume of business done for the past year exceed by over one million sterling anything we have previously done. (Applause.) We are now, I am pleased to say, not only maintaining this advance, but for the short period which has elapsed since the books were made up, the increase is over a quarter of a million ahead of last year. (Applause). I believe the business is now only in its infancy, and that there is no limit to the possibilities of this unique trading concern, which is well known all over the world and has no equal of its kind. You are not to overlook the fact that this extraordinary increase in the turnover has been made in a year in which there has been so much talk of bad times and dull trade.

INCREASE IN THE EXPORT TRADE.

Another satisfactory feature of the business is the increase in our export trade, which has always been large, and has, during the past year, made great strides. Since we last met I have personally visited Egypt, where we are doing a very large and profitable trade, and also Ceylon, where we have a large sum of money invested in tea, cocoa and rubber estates, with warehouses, factories, &c., and it is satisfactory to be able to report that I believe our estates and properties are as well, if not better, managed than any other in the island. (Applause.) The various improvements which I was able to make will also, I feel sure, result in greater profits than we have hitherto obtained. As mentioned in the report, we have opened a wholesale warehouse at Sydney, Australia. Previously this trade was supplied from Colombo, but owing to the changes in the Australian tariff we can now only ship bulk tea from India and Ceylon, and, therefore the blending, packing, &c., have to be done in Sydney. As you will readily understand, the organisation of this business, so many thousands of miles away, has involved a great deal of thought and expense, but I am pleased to say that the branch is now in thorough working order and the trade is increasing every week. (Hear, hear) The great development in our trade in India has necessitated our having premises specially erected in Calcutta for our requirements. These warehouses are the largest and most up to date of their kind in the East. (Applause.) We have also opened a branch warehouse in Bombay, with results which have much exceeded our expectations. We have likewise established a branch in Karachi to deal with the Northern trade of India. This branch is only recently opened, but I feel sure it will prove as successful as the others. The financial crisis in the United States at the end of last year interfered very much with our export trade to the American Continents, but I am glad to say it is now getting back to its old figures, and we shall, I am sure, see much larger trade in this direction from now onwards. The markets in many of the articles in which we deal have during the year shown abnormal fluctuations : but for this our profits would have been considerably greater.

The prospects of this company are brighter today than ever they have been before—(applause)—and I now beg to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and that a further dividend on the ordinary shares to be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the last half-year, placing £15,000 to reserve account and carrying forward £30,264 16s. 3d. to the next year's account. (Loud applause.)

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference be is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expendi.ure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir ; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never "just as good"—although always termed "quite as good."

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 165 Z. Mansion, BOMBAY, No. 5.

1908 BRIGANDS.

The Art and Romance of Living Without Work.

The following graphic article on the most notable brigand gang of modern times was given to a representative of Answers by Hadj Abdullah, who is the manager of the band of Moroccans who are performing at the London Hippodrome, and all of whom served with Raisuli up in the African fastnesses during the period of Kaid Maclean's captivity.

You Englishmen, he said who are said to complain of everything, complain that the times in which you live are dull, unromantic. But you are mistaken—mistaken absolutely. It is not the times in which you live that are unromantic; it is yourselves. Visit other countries, contemplate other customs, and you will see that this is so.

I will explain. What has most struck me and all my brothers during our visit to this country has been your remarkable respect for and subserviency to law. It is subserviency to law that kills romance, and contempt for law that creates it. Take any instance. A lover carries off his adored one by force ; he disregards the law of the rights of paternity. An insulted warrior slays his adversary in combat ; he disregards the law of the right of existence. A mountain brigand seizes a nobleman, and deprives him of his rings and money ; he disregards the law of the right of possession.

A gang of robbers in this country will rarely exceed a dozen, or a score, at most ; but glance at the members of Raisuli's band, and you will see the true difference between the two races. I have no donbt that, in your own mind, you have pictured Raisuli's little band as numbering a hundred or so, and occupying an area, when "in camp", of something like a compact acre. Well you are wrong again. This "little" band numbered, in all, about three thousand—men, women, and children. It was an organisation forming, in its way, a city of outlaws. Men were paid regularly, and in the most business-like fashion a sum equal to four shillings per day.

RAISULI'S REVENGE.

Does the romance seem to take flight at sight of these facts and figures—that three thousand should combine to despair often a single individual ? Remember this, then ; these three thousand banded together in demonstration of their hatred of government ; these three thousand were at war with the world. And all arose from the grievances of a single, but a great, man—Raisuli.

Here is the story of Raisuli. Once he was a bashaw, a man of honour in the State, with legal control over hundreds. But he was strict bashaw and—what is more to the point—a strong bashaw, and the Government did not like, and feared him. So they took him, and sent him to prison ; and he was in prison for about five years—in gaol with the most degraded of thieves and the most cruel of murderers. Then his family sent petitions to the Sultan for pardon, and he was pardoned ; and when he was pardoned he went to the church in his priest's robes, and he took an oath to be revenged upon the Sultan and upon the whole of the Sultan's family. And so Raisuli changed his estate of bashaw for that of brigand.

Here is how brigands live, how they spend their days : their home is up among the mountains, where every inch of the ground is known to them. In the winter huts are built for shelter from the bitter cold but in the summer are foliage and fruitfulness, and, what is more important, warmth. And after a hard day's work—hard, for the most part, on account of the danger and excitement—we throw ourselves down upon the bare earth, never undressing for weeks together, and waiting always for the alarum of attack that never comes—and sleep, sleep, sleep through the deep, black nights and the great mountain silences.

We rise with the morning stars, before the sun is up, and as they pale in the dissolving skies can be heard the first murmurings and the muffled sound of muskets and of preparation—preparation for the day of plunder. Washed and refreshed, we take our morning meal, consisting of a soup of flour, oil, and water.

The meal over, orders are given. Outposts are despatched to various points, and so begins the business of the day. All travel on foot. Raisuli alone enjoyed the privilege of a horse.

Suddenly an outpost comes running quickly towards us. A party of six has been espied, travelling westward. Raisuli picks his men, gives them directions, and they are off in a flash. There is seldom bloodshed. If the civilians wish to fight—well, Raisuli's men will not disappoint them But if they will accept their fate rationally, then all is well. Raisuli is a good, a holy, a deeply religious man—indeed, he is a priest. Morning and evening he would offer up his prayers, and bloodshed he avoided whenever possible. He did not like killing, but sometimes it was necessary.

The second meal is taken at half-past twelve, and this consists of bread, butter, and coffee. Of meat we would very rarely partake—only upon great occasions, such as a victory over Government troops, when special favours would be granted. We never drank stimulants, but during the day we would quench our thirst with the clear water of the mountain streams, sipped from the cup of our hands.

EVENING IN CAMP.

So the day progresses, with petty plunderings—at times most remunerative, at times practically worthless. Of course, the best part of Raisuli's riches were derived from substantial ransoms, such as those obtained for Mr. Harris, Perdicaris, and Kaid Maclean ; but on occasion we have taken as much as one thousand pounds in the course of a single day.

Night falls, and all the stragglers have returned to camp. Fires are kindled, strangely illuminating the great mountain hollows, and as the supper brews we indulge in the only amusement of the day—dancing. The beat, beat of the dull drum, and the plaintive wailing of the pipe rise weirdly into the darkness, stirred suddenly by the sharp discharge of muskets, which terminates each abandoned movement. Then, for a space, all sound ceases, till the monotones of a jangling guitar rise in accompaniment to the stamp, stamp of some quick-footed girl dancer. Finally, with wild revolutions and loud firings and strange chanting, the revels terminate.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Maize-bread and rice and figs disposed of, we retire at last to rest. But sometimes the word will pass round that there is to be a night attack, and we will silently watch the lights of some far distant village disappear, till it is shrouded in complete obscurity. Then, with wild war-cries, we swoop down upon it and woe betide the inhabitant who does not give to us his all, as we demand. The wailing of women and the shrieks of children fill the air. Village upon village have we despoiled in this manner, with good profit. The plundered cast up their eyes, grieve for a space, and then wander further afield. So there lie strewn about us on every side empty and deserted villages, with unpeopled houses, and gardens wild with weeds, and all around the odour of decay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" [illegible]

A CRITIC AND THE SHORT STORY.

"Two facts about the short story are very significant : it is probably the oldest literary form, and it was the latest in point of time to receive exact definition of its purpose and scope and full unfolding of its artistic and dramatic resources," writes Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie in the "Outlook."

"The first fact means that the short story is a vital and not an artificial form of literature, and fits itself easily and almost instinctively to certain impulses and interests of men ; the second fact—the fact that the short story had to wait for the insight and skill of men of the genius of Poe, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, and Maupassant—means that as a literary form the short story ranks with the highest and most exacting forms of art.

ATTRACTION OF THE SHORT STORY.

"It is not easy to explain the attraction of the short story for men of genius in the last generation. That it was vitally related to some spiritual condition, to some change of attitude of the human spirit, is beyond question ; for under the apparent confusion on the surface of life inexorable law plays through everything, and everything that appears has its adequate cause.

"In no field has the extension of knowledge been more notable and influential than in that of human motives, conditions, and characters. To the broad simplicity of the older portraiture has succeeded a complexity of subject and method as bewildering as the variety and diversity of the subjects presented. Formerly the artist, like the philosopher, studied man and was content with a few great types ; to-day he studies men and gives us an immense variety of closely studied individuals.

"Formerly good and evil were indicated by contrasting bands of black and white ; to-day they separate from or approach one another through innumerable gradations of grey. The study of the forms and conditions of life—social, political, economic—has brought to light an almost impenetrable network of circumstances, inheritances, individual traits, forces, and idiosyncrasies, and an almost unfathomable depth of instinct historic relationship, passional energy, and influence. The world of human character and experience has taken on such proportions, both extensive and intensive, and the order of existence is so complex and reveals such subtle and sensitive connections at every point, that many penetrating minds are absorbed in the study of a little section of the vast area spread before them, and concentrate on an incident, a character, a dramatic moment, the genius of insight and of expression that would once have gone into the making of a long, comprehensive novel. Instead of large canvases presenting wide landscapes painted with a free hand, we have a great number of cabinet pictures executed with exquisite fidelity of detail and skill.

LONG NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES.

"This is not saying that long novels of high quality have not appeared during the lifetime of the past generation, or that the creative energy which has gone into the more elaborate fiction is ebbing ; it is only saying that a radical change of fundamental intellectual and spiritual conditions has focused on dramatic or significant points the interest which once covered a wide field, and that the flowering and maturity of an undeveloped literary from has been the result.

"Add to this statement of a general condition the fact that concentration, compression, and the necessity for perfect proportion and relation of part in so delicate a structure as the short story have both compelled and stimulated the most thorough study of resources and the most effective handling of materials, and we have secured, it may be, a little more light on the growth of the art of writing the short story and of interest in reading it."

GOOD SENSE IN POLITICS.

Scheme For Mending Criminals.

A notable landmark in the application of scientific method in national affairs in Mr. Gladstone's Prevention of Crime Bill, which the "Times" declares to be "an invasion of good sense and forethought into a region in which routine and short sighted policy have long reigned supreme."

"To trust mainly to prevention, and very little to the efficacy of punishment, is," says the "Times," "the belief of almost everyone who is familar with the origin and growth of crime. The prison can here do so little, humanising influences can do so much. Better housing ; habits of self-restraint acquired by sound moral education ; friendly aid and counsel to first offenders or to those who quit prison, will dry up some of the chief sources of crime. There is another class of offenders for whom an entirely different sort of treatment is needed—those to whom prison has no terrors ; who serve out one term of imprisonment only to qualify themselves for another ; who could work, but who will not ; whose business it is to make war on society.

"For this class the prevalent treatment has been stupidly ineffectual. The professional burglar 'does his time,' getting all possible marks for good behaviour ; and quits prison to carry out the plans of depredation which he probably arranged with his friends while he was serving his time. The Home Secretary mentioned particularly burglars. They are not the only class of persons who are permanently dangerous to society. There are, for instance, stalwart ruffians who cannot restrain themselves from acts of violence, especially against the weak and who are a terror to man, woman, and child in the villages or streets in which they live.

"It is now the belief of almost everyone connected with the administration of the crimnal law that there is a class of criminals who ought to be released only when they may be so with safety. That is the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which makes a great step forward in the rational treatment of crime Henceforth, at the trial of certain criminals the question will be, not merely whether the prisoner is guilty of the particular offence with which he is charged, but whether he is an habitual offender. Let it be proved that he has been convicted of at least three previous crimes and that he is leading an habitually dishonest life, and he will placed in a distinct category. After his term of imprisonment, properly so called is over, he will be detained in what may be called either a prison, or asylum or a reformatory. He will be well treated. He will have every opportunity of mending his ways. He will be released quickly if that course is safe. His detention will be very much in his own hands. It will never be for life ; but it may be very long if he does not reform—too long for him to leave his like behind."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure for Indigestion. Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system ; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

A WOMAN'S CLAIRVOYANCE.

A remarkable story of clairvoyance, vouched for by Professor William James, who is perhaps America's leading mental philosopher to-day, and a member of the Society of Psychical Research, has recently been printed in the "Weekly Argosy" of Demarara. It is as follows :—

On Monday, October 31st, Miss Bertha Huse left her home at Enfield, New Hampshire, at 6 a.m., before the rest of the family had risen. She took her way down the street toward the so-called Shaker Bridge. Her family, learning of her absence, instituted a search for her, and during the greater part of the day 150 men hunted the woods and lake shore in the vicinity. This search proved of no avail, and Mr. Whitney, a mill owner of Enfield, sent to Boston for divers. A diver named Sullivan worked the better part of all Tuesday, but without success.

On Wednesday evening, November 2nd, Mrs. Titus, of Lebanon, a village about four and one-half miles from Enfield, while dosing after her supper, aroused the attention of her husband, who was near her, by her noises and extremely horrified countenance. When he spoke to her she failed to answer; and it was necessary for him to shake her before arousing her to consciousness. When she was conscious the first thing she said was, "Why did you disturb me ? In a moment I should have found that body." After this she told her husband, "If I behave very peculiarly to-night, or cry out, or seem greatly disturbed, do not on any account awaken me, but leave me to myself."

At some time during the night Mr. Titus was aroused by the screams of his wife. He got up lit a lamp, and waited, obeying his wife's instructions. She, daring a following interval, though not awake, spoke in substance.

"She followed the road down to the bridge, and on getting part way across it stepped out on to that jutting beam which was covered with white frost. There she stood undecided whether to go into the water there or go up over the hill to the pond. While so standing she slipped on the log, fell backward, and slid underneath the timber work of the bridge. You will find her lying, head in, and you will only be able to see one of her rubbers projecting from the timber work."

Early in the morning at her earnest solicitation, her husband went to Mr. Ayer, an employee of the Mascoma Flannel Company at Lebanon and asked him for leave to absent himself from the mill that morning in order to go with his wife to the Shaker Bridge at Enfield. He then told Mr Ayer the story substantially as above. Mr. Titus also told the story Mr. W. R. Sunderlin as well as to certain other persons, all in Lebanan, before he went with his wife to Enfield, where he told other parties of this occurrence, and asked Mr. Whitney, who had been foremost in the search, to accompany him and his wife to the spot his wife was desirous of investigating. When they reached the bridge Mrs. Titus pointed out a certain spot where she said they would find the body.

Mr. Whitney, who was then one of quite a number at the spot, sent a messenger to get the diver who had been working in the neighbourhood of that place. On his arrival, Mrs. Titus pointed out to him the spot where she said the body lay. He said, "I searched there yesterday and found nothing." She said, "Yes, you searched there, and there (pointing to certain spots), but you did not search there, and if you go down you will find only the rubber of her shoe projecting from the timber work." To satisfy her he put on his diving-suit and went down at the point indicated. After a moment or so Miss Huse's bonnet rose to the surface, and shortly after the diver came up, bringing the body. The driver than said, "I did not look in this place yesterday, as the brush and "debris" was so thick there that I could not see ; in fact, all I could feel of the body was the rubber projecting from the timber work."

WHAT KIND OF MAN IS W. R. HEARST ?

An anonymous writer of an article in the "American Review of Reviews" for May attempts to "size up" that vast unknown factor in American politics known as the Hearst newspapers. He says :—Given a man with nine newspapers, one in Boston, three in New York, two in Chicago, one in Los Angles, one in San Francisco, with a telegraph news service which ranks now next to the Associated Press, and with an influence over certain newspapers which can only be conjectured but not be determined, we have a journalistic and a political power that must be reckoned with. One of Mr. Hearst's editorial employees was asked to write certain articles for some Hearst newspapers denouncing boss rule in a Western city, and demanding the independance in politics. He had been absent from the city for many years, and, desiring to find out who was interested in the campaign to be urged, asked Mr. Hearst, "who are the prominent men who have joined in this work ? I would like to talk to a few of them before I attempt to write on the subject." "We have no prominent men associated with us," said the leader of the anti-boss party. "I don't want any prominent men. If I have prominent men connected with me I will have to consult them, and I do not propose to consult anybody." This is a mere matter of newspaper gossip which may or may not be true, but to those who know Mr. William Randolph Hearst it sounds thoroughly characteristic.

"If any man has £100 and needs £20 or £60 or even £200 to make a success, I promise to give it to him. Whatever he needs he shall have." This is the substance of a remarkable announcement published by Mr. C. W. Averill, in "Los Angeles," California. Mr. Averill, who gained between £200,000 and £300,000 from gold mines in Alaska, has just inherited £2,000,000 from an aunt at Farmington, Maine. "I can never spend the interest on these millions," he says, "so I propose to make happy 20,000 people who have no one but the devil and the Police Courts to look after them. Good persons have the churches and philanthropists to care for them, but who cares for the bad one? "I intend to help the intemperate, the downtrodden ex-convict, the poor girl who has to hang her head, and the man who has made a failure of himself. Lots of us, you know, can resist everything but temptation, but although I may be fooled occasionally, I am not going to be a fool about this thing." Mr. Averill proposes to open his headquarters or distribution depot in New York or Chicago.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to [illegible]

BY THE WAY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FAR NIENTE.

When Charles the Fifth of Spain, the Netherlands, and a few other places, was wearied to death with the cares of Empire and the long game of political chess against our versatile monarch, Henry VIII., he retired to a monastery. Mr. Roosevelt so far resembles the Spanish monarch that he is steadfastly resolved to shake the dust of White House off his feet next April, and not submit his neck to the yoke of another term of office. But when April comes no monastery door will open for him, in spite of the apparent fascination exercised by Cardinal Logue over New York. Rather with Kermit, his son, will he lose himself in the wilds of Central Africa, from which he will emerge at some distant date, once more "as rugged as a bull moose," as he was described after a recent bear-tracking expedition. Sated with exploits against the bears of Louisiana and the elks of Yellowstone Park, he will now tackle the lion and the rhinoceros, and over the camp-fire at night he will forget that he has ever been President of the United States, and regale him hunting companions with his stories of Hash-knife Joe and Cold-Turkey Bill. Perhaps some other monarchs, chained to the desk at Vienna and Czarskoe-Selo, will begin to regret when they hear of his exploits that they too are not presidents.

MAN'S POLITENESS.

The improvement in manners to which Judge Willis has been bearing his tribute is only part of the general improvement in feeling we commented on recently. The reading of a letter in the County Court drew from his Honour a remark that the manners of the people are so gracious now compared with what they used to be when he himself was a lad that it gave him pleasure to see the communications he received. So far as epistolary style is concerned, compulsory education has no doubt brought considerable advance. Man, and woman too, now expresses himself politely—save when somebody treads on his toes on Bank Holiday night. But, though we believe elementary education has so far cultured its subjects, we are doubtful whether a County Court judge is the best person to estimate the extent of the improvement. Judge Willis has certainly had a long and close experience of the world, and for that reason is entitled to the most respectful attention ; but a seat of elevation on the Bench is not the most appropriate quarter from which to discover the nicer points of public politeness. Is not a county court—a court of law of any kind—a place where everybody is a rupulous as to his behaviour? A suitor may well be courteous to the arbiter of his fate.

GENERAL DRUMMOND.

Everybody looks better in a uniform. There is no doubt about it. And there is this additional advantage in a uniform that it immediately stamps a protestant, whatever he may be protesting against. There is no hiding his candle under a bushel once he has put on the striking clothes. He has burnt his boats. He has severed himself from the rest of mankind. So "General" Booth saw at once with that shrewdness which has characterised all his efforts, and much of the success of the Salvation Army is due to his innovation. Now we are to have another "General." Invested with a green sash, golden epaulettes, and an Army cap, "General" Drummond is to lead the Suffragists to victory. The rank and file have to be contented with a sash and a rosette, but this will serve to set off the General to all the greater anvantage, and when she stands in her conning tower in Hyde Park, surrounded by 700 banners inscribed with words, which with a woman's love of secrets, are not to be divulged beforehand, but are said to be very startling indeed, a listening world will be struck dumb with admiration. The new army will, of course, march on the House of Commons, and its general in her flashing epaulettes will naturally imitate Cromwell, and while the members cower in their seats at the awful apparition, will order the trembling clerks to "remove the bauble" of a mace from a degenerate masculine House.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

A good many people are wondering just now what useful purpose in nature is fulfilled by the caterpillar. We do not allude to the magnificent creature that develops into a butterfly brighter than Joseph's coat, but the despicable, revolting little object that curls up our rose leaves with its stickymess. From the pitzocampo moth caterpillar, whose hairs are deadly poison, as the old Romans knew, to these destroyers of our roses a large portion of the race seems to be purely pestilential. So devastating have been their inroads on the fruit orchards of Cambridgeshire that the despairing farmers have gone out after them with guns loaded with blank cartridges and wads, which will probably do more harm than good. It is a curious law of Nature, however, that one pest is kept in order by another. Destroy one and the other thrives and multiplies. The French have discovered that, and are passing stringent laws for the preservation of birds that eat the grubs that eat the crops. English farmers have of late made a determined onslaught on the sparrow, which by the way, often does business in our rose trees. One club in the Eastern Counties, having its habitat no great way from the orchards invaded by caterpillars, boasts of having killed 49,000 sparrows in a single year. It looks as if the sparrow clubs had upset the balance of Nature, and the fruit farmers were reaping the result.

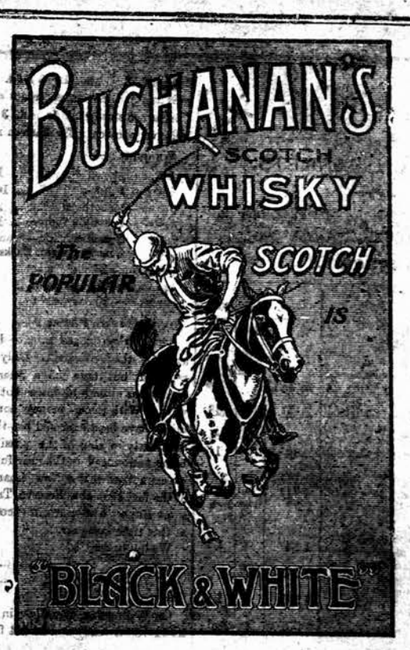
FOUND AT GEZER.

An interesting discovery in Christian archaeology is described in an article in the "Ecclesiastical Review" of Philadelphia, by the Very Rev. H. Vincent, of the Benedictine Biblical and Archaeological School in Jerusalem. Among the common-looking objects excavated by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister at the mound of Gezer was a little round, flat earthen dish, made to hang up, and having the middle depressed and covered with glass. It was found in a Christian tomb of the fourth or fifth century. Under the glass are the remains of what was the reserved water of the Eucharist. The author shows, with a wealth of patristic and other evidence, that at this early period communicants were allowed to reserve a portion of the consecrated bread and keep it as a sort of talisman, perhaps, hung up at home as now a crucifix is used, and that it might be buried with the dead, as a sign of his union with Christ. This humble object presents a very interesting bit of evidence as to early Christian worship.

TO-DAY IS OURS.

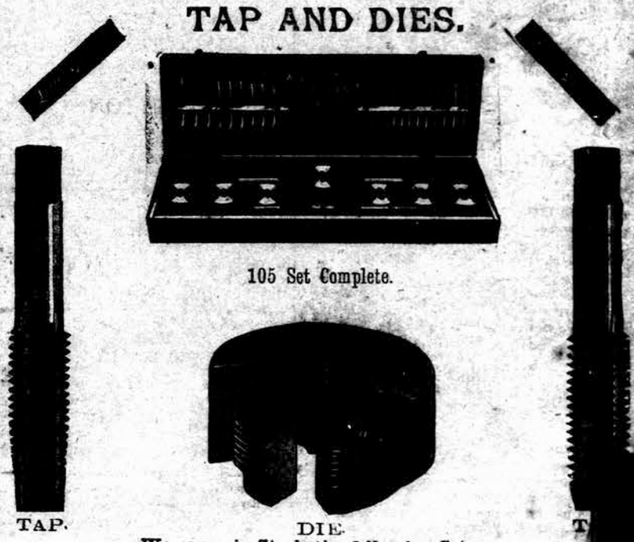
There's many a man in this world of sin
Who's biding the time when his ship comes in,
And wasting the hours to find, too late,
The craft brings a cargo of worthless freight.
'Twere better by far, as he sits on the pier,
To fish in the waters so deep and so clear;
Much better a cod, or its kith and its kin,
Than cargo of ships that may never come in !
There's many a man in this cy le of sorrow
Who's thinking of yesterday and of to-morrow—
Of things that have been, and that may be once more
If Fortune will ope her auriferous store.
"There better by far in mere dollars and cents
To say to each one, "Get thee instantly hence !
The past and the future, perhaps they are things,
[illegible]

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



BUCHANAN'S BUCHANAN'S BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY SCOTCH WHISKY SCOTCH WHISKY

THE "FAMOUS" LITTLE GIANT ENGINEERS
TAP AND DIES.



105 Set Complete.

TAP. DIE.

We carry in Stock the following Sets :—

Set No.	1	Cutting	1/4	inches to	1/2	inches by 1/16ths.	With one tap.
Set ,,	2	,,	1/4	,, ,,	3/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	5	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	9	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1 1/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105	,,	1/4	,, ,,	3/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, three taps.
Set ,,	107	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	150	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1 1/2	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,, DD 5		,,	1/4	,, ,,	1/4	,, ,, 1/32nds.	,, one tap.
Set ,, DD 6		,,	1/4	,, 9/32	,,	,, 1/32nds.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,, DD 7		,, 7/64	,,	1/4	,,	,, 1/64ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,, DD 8		,, 1/16	,,	,, 9/32	,,	,, 1/32nds.	,, ,, ,,

Spare taps in Sets of three from 3/16 inches to 1 1/2 inches.

PRICES ON APPLICATION. CALL OR WRITE.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
19, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 13 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

By despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any part of India, on three days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than ordinary wholesale prices. Absolutely reliable, handsome, and exhaustively superior to any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £8
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Make of Tires, Cranks, Enamels and all the latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using full postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil [illegible]
Full directions in English on each label.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 1.] [BOMBAY, JULY 2.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	88	1/8	
2½ do.	Rentes ...	95 1/4	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 5/16	1/16	
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	62 9/13	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London		24 11/16		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	53 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25 13		1
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87	unchgd since 28th May	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 1/4		1/8
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills.		1/8	
Do.	6 months' sight	2 1/4		
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 5/9		1/4
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1		1
Do. 7-day Market Loans		1		1 1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Firm, buyers.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 90,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 3 29/32

Telegraphic Transfers.—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras at 1 3 15-16.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 1,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	4,000 ,,
Imports	7,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·43—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·33	5·33	5·15	5·07	5·01
—08	—07	—04	—04	—04
Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·98	4·98	4·98	4·97	
—03	—03	—03		

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	... 15,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 1,260 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 9,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 6,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·30—unchgd	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·32+08	Advanced on bullish Government condition report and on foreign buying.
Do. December 9·22	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·39—03

Do do Dec. 9·19

Closing Tone of Futures :—Steady.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 81·2 per cent.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38—July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57½ July-August—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 c/o ex-ship 57 July-Aug.—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2 July-Aug.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13/7½.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

...one of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11—Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...33
" " Mutton Tallow	...34
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Firm.

Arrivals :—

"Celtic King"—"Lieutenant."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sov.	300	Jeddah	A. A. Jaffer and Co.
Gold Coins ...	80		
Rupees ...	40		
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,050	Busreh	A. M. Meer.
2 Bundles Sov ...	930	Bagdad	E. Hayim.
Gold Coins ...	650		
Rupees ...	3,920		
3 Boxes Sov ...	825	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins ...	25,521		
Rupees ...	2,350		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [2ND JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 per cent. from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 2nd July.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 2nd ,,

Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th June.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is Rs. 85 lakhs up and their Bank rate has been reduced one per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate has been reduced one per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum.

Discounts :—

There has been only a small business passing in this market today. All Banks are quoting 5½ 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills and at these rates are not over anxious to sell. Credits are steady at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight with bills very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight..	135
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	151 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 95 15-16 ready and for the settlement. Only a small business is reported but there have been some sellers and quotations close 1-16 down both for ready and forward. With easier money conditions higher rates might have been expected but the dealers are acting cautiously in view of the possibility of a new Loan being announced in the near future. For ourselves we cannot see that a New Loan is justified in view of the fact that the Reserve Treasury balances are some Rupees five crores in excess of what they stood at this time last year.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Silver :—

On Wednesday, Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 24 11-16 for ready and 24 3-4 for delivery forward, in two months. New York is 1-8 lower at 54 1-2. The local market has been firmer in tone to-day, the ready rate opening at 63 5-8 for ready bars. Business was done up to 64, the market finally closing at 63 15-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p
English Bar Gold	24 5 3
Australian Bar Gold	24 5 3
Bombay Bar Gold	24 3 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 4 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63 15 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63 15 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64 0 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following table gives the average condition of the crop for the months of May and June; the June acreage and the actual crop for the past ten years:—

Year.	Average condition. May.	Average condition. June.	June Acreage.	Crop.
1908	79·7	81·2	32,081,000	.....
1907.....	70·5	72·0	32,060,000	11,600,000*
1906.....	84·6	83·3	32,049,000†	13,511,000
1905.....	77·2	77·0	26,999,000‡	11,346,000
1904.....	83·0	8·0	31,730,000	13,556,000
1903.....	74·1	77·1	28,007,000	10,011,000
1902 ...	95·1	84·7	27,878,000	10,725,000
1901.....	81·5	81·1	27,634,000	10,681,000
1900.....	82·5	75·8	25,421,000	10,353,000
1899.....	85·7	87·7	24,275,000	9,436,000

* Approximate.

† Revision June 1907.

‡ Revision July 1905.

The average condition of 81·2 is a fair one neither bullish nor bearish, and the bullish feeling in New York was probably due to the anticipation of a better condition. If weather reports continue favourable the tendency should be for a small gradual decline with slight fluctuations. The local market is quiet and unchanged, with little doing either in ready or forward.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235/3	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219/20	,,
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	207	,,
Fine M. G. Suttia ..	199	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	194	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	199/200	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190/91	,,
Good Westerns ...	203	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	,,

NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239/40	March/09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	220	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	207	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	191	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179/80	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 2,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·67	5·34	5·17	5·02	5·03
+01	+02	+03	+02	+02
D.-J.	J.-F	F.-M		Mar-Apl.
5·00	4·98	4·98		4·99
+02	+02	+02		+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is slightly steady with rather more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
September	,, 8 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with very little demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,, 9 4 0
,, Yellow General ...	,, 10 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,, 10 2 0

Gingellyseed :—

There is very little doing and quotations are unchanged as under :—

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,, 58 8 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,, 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 10 9 0 B. T.

Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs. 31 0 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready...	Rs. 26 0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Rowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs. 5 10 0 B. T.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.

Tone.—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	...	...	1,395
India ...	...	...	64
Indian Specie Bank	...	...	56

Mills :—

David ...	...	...	360
Howard and Bullough		...	400
Kohinoor ...	...	...	725
Laxmi Cotton Mill	...	...	1,355
Maneckji Petit ...	...	...	3,197 1/2 Ans

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co ...	...	...	123
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary			325
Colaba Land and Mill ...		...	1,065
Delhi Flour Mill ...	...	...	152
Treacher & Co ...	...	...	590

Railway :—

Ahmedabad Dholka ...	...	...	102
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	...	567 1/2
Amritsar-Patti ...	...	...	118
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	3,053	bales.
Wheat	168	cwts.
Linseed	4,634	,,
Rapeseed	3,914	,,
Gingellyseed	1,123	,,
Poppyseed	6,102	,,
Groundnuts	nil.	,,
Castorseed	2,623	,,
Rice	33	,,
Myrabollams	590	,,
Cottonseed	2,761	,,
Mowraseed	1,631	,,
Gram	519	,,
Jowar	101	,,
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June :—Total Profit Rs. 16,00,246-12-7 ; Applied as follows :—To Dividend at the rate of per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, Rs. 6,00,000-0-0 ; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, Rs. 1,90,000-0-0 ; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,00,000-0-0 ; Transferred to Premises Account, Rs. 25,000-0-0 ; Transferred on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to staff Rs. 65,000-0-0 ; Carried forward, Rs. 4,10,246-12-7 ; Total Rs. 16,00,246-12-7.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The net Profit of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June amounts to Rs. 4,31,607 1 11.

The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax on the paid up Capital of Rs. 75 lacs which will absorb Rs. 2,25,00 0and to carry the balance of Rs. 2,06607-1-11 forward.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 25,56,501-3-9 and have been disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p
In payment of a Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax	10,00,000	0	0
Bonus at 2 per cent. per annum.	2,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	5,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Pension Fund ...	1,90, 00	0	0
Transferred to Premises Fund ...	2,00,000	0	0
Carried forward to next half year	5,56,501	3	9
	Rs. 25,56,501	3	9

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 2nd July :—

Aggregate amount tendered ...	£ 470,000
Total amount accepted	£ 470,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

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Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	64 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£58
Mercantile	£25	£12½	5 ,,	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
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			Last Half-yearly.	
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Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 3½	180
Assur Yoonjee	500	500	50	475
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	10	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills....	500	500	88	800
Connaught	500	300	15	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,010
David	150	150	10	38½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	15	330
Empress	1,000	1,000	75	11
Framji Petit	500	500	10	275
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	20	535
Hindustan	500	500	25	491
Howard & Bullough	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Hyderabad	500	500	15	160
Imperial Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufg.	500	500	15	370
James Greaves	250	250	10	135
Jamshed Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	dividend	425
Jeevaji Faloo	1,000	1,000	10	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Khatao Mackunji ...	500	500	25	775
Kohinoor	100	100	3	60
Leopold	1,000	1,000	40	400
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,355
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	125	2,200
Madhavji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,197½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	150	150	.....	55
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Phoenix	100	100	10	xd 100
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Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	100	xd 1,400
S. Mahratta	150	150	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	1,000	1,000	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,395
Tuticorin	500	500	30	1,000
Union (V. Gopaljee)	1,000	1,000	50	800
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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE OFFENBACH WALTZ DREAM.

What a lot of newness there is in the old masters of music! Or is it, rather, that there is such a lot of the old in the new masters? Perish the thought—in the presence of the new masters, anyhow. The great idea of the light composer of to-day—I mean he who composes for the theatre—is to provide a waltz that shall appeal to all that is most soppily sentimental in you, and send you home dreaming of the missed opportunities of your early dancing days. And yet there is just such a waltz in Offenbach's "La Fille du Tambour Major," which has been so successfully revived at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and which was written when the present generation of playgoers had not long learned how to walk, let alone how to waltz. Next to Madame Tariol-Bauge, this waltz is the loveliest and most enchanting thing in the opera—just as, next to Miss Lily Elsie, the waltz at Daly's is (so the girls say, and if they don't know, who does?) the loveliest and most enchanting thing in "The Merry Widow". Yet the new waltz at Daly's is old—and the old waltz at the Shaftesbury is new. The good thing can never be a back number for ever. The Offenbach number in "La Fille do Tambour Major" is now right to the front again, and it should certainly be heard by all who love the thingling feeling of being coaxed by muted violins into a first-class dreamland. This waltz is as soothing and as haunting as that rocking-horse melody from the "Contes d'Hoffman" which became so extraordinarily popular with us when the German opera company which introduced it to us had gone home and left it behind with our theatre orchestras. And can I say more for the waltz in "La Fille du Tambour Major" than that?

A NEW MERRY WIDOW.

Miss Constance Drever, the pretty young singer at Daly's Theatre, who for the holidays has been promoted to the principal female part in Franz Lehar's uncommonly successful comedy-opera, will be remembered as the girl who came to the rescue of the Savoy management when it was found, at the eleventh hour, that the lady cost for the title-role in "A Princess of Kensington" would not be able to appear on the first night. Miss Drever has since done a considerable amount of concert work, and it was only a few weeks ago that she worked a critical body of people like a Queen's Hall audience into a condition of enthusiasm by her "Marguerite" in a concert performance of "Faust." It was said recently by a musical critic, who was comparing Madame Tariol-Bauge with our English leading ladies of musical comedy, that as a general rule it would be found that while the London prima donna was all sweetness and prettiness, the Paris prima donna was all cleverness and art. In engaging Miss Constance Drever to sing at Daly's, Mr. George Edwardes is experimenting with an exception to that rule—if this can be said without implying that Miss Drever has thrown over her sweetness and prettiness for the occasion. She has done, of course, nothing of the kind, as all who see and hear her in "The Merry Widow" will readily acknowledge.

A SPORTSWOMAN.

Miss Constance Drever is an all-round sportswoman. It is doubtful there is any lady in the profession of the stage who can reach her level at golf. Miss Drever is an excellent bridge player, a fine swimmer, a fencer to be reckoned with, and a first-rate sailor, in the sense that she can sail a boat over the high seas as easily, as she can sail her charming voice over the high C. Miss Drever belongs to a distinguished Army family. Her father, Colonel W. S. Drever, C.S.I., was a popular officer in the Madras Staff Corps, and did some noble work during the Indian famine; and her brother, Major Willie Drever, also in the Indian Service, has done much fighting. No wonder that a girl so accomplished in music and sport, and so well connected, has hundreds of friends who are taking a great interest in her career at Daly's, and making sunny speculations as to her future under Mr. George Edwardes' management.

THE NEW HAIRDRESSER.

"A hairdresser I look upon as an artist, not as a mere working man," said the Marylebone magistrate to a hairdresser who wanted a summons for the recovery of a week's wages in lieu of notice. But there are hairdressers and hairdressers; some are artists and some are mere working men. Madame Tariol-Bauge's hairdresser in Paris, who attended her at the theatre, was an artist to his finger-tips, but one day he got those finger-tips crushed in a heavy drawer, and for a time, during which Madame Bauge was obliged to hire other talent, he was an artist only to his knuckles. It was when Madame Bauge was "creating" the title-role of Messager's "Veronique," and the play was of period when ladies' coiffures were somewhat towery and elaborate—much the same as they are to-day, to the amusement of the person sitting behind the matinee lady who obligingly removes her hat, under the impression that she is clearing the way for the "line of sight." The new coiffeur arrived at the theatre about half an hour before the time for Madame Bauge's "entrance," and the actress, as is customary with her, spent the hairdressing period in reading the letters and "notices" which had been handed to her on her way in at the stage door. She should, of course, have kept her eye on the mirror and given the new man instructions; and Madame admits that she was as angry with herself as with him, when she looked up and discovered that he had turned her into an Edna May! The "Belle of New York" head was being extensively copied by the smaller coiffeurs of Paris at that time, and the poor man had—well, done his best! There was no time for alteration, and Madame Bauge, to the astonishment of her friends in front, was obliged to make her appearance as an 1830 French body with a 1904 American head.

M. DESIRE IN A LIFT.

The comedian, M. Desire, who plays le Duc Della Volta in La Fille du Tambour Major, is thoroughly charmed with his visit to London. He likes our city, he thinks we are a most kind and hospitable people, and he is good enough to doubt whether France can teach us much in the way of organising and running an exhibition. Still, there have been moments in London when he has felt extremely uncomfortable, and these moments were spent in a tube lift at Charing Cross. M. Desire is in figure much like the late Henry Kemble—which is tantamount to saying that M. Desire is a long way from being a fairy. A few days ago it was his misfortune to ride in a Charing Cross "elevator" which rose to the surface of the earth with unusual slowness. The thing seemed scarcely to be moving; and every one in the "cage," including the liftman, glared ill-naturedly at what they evidently imagined to be the cause of the trouble. M. Desire tried to look as unconcerned as possible under fire of the passengers, angry eyes, but a sense of insufferable gloom was pervading his soul all the time, and he was never so glad to get out of anything as he was to get out of that lift when, after what seemed an age to the passengers and two ages to the actor, it eventually trembled up into daylight.

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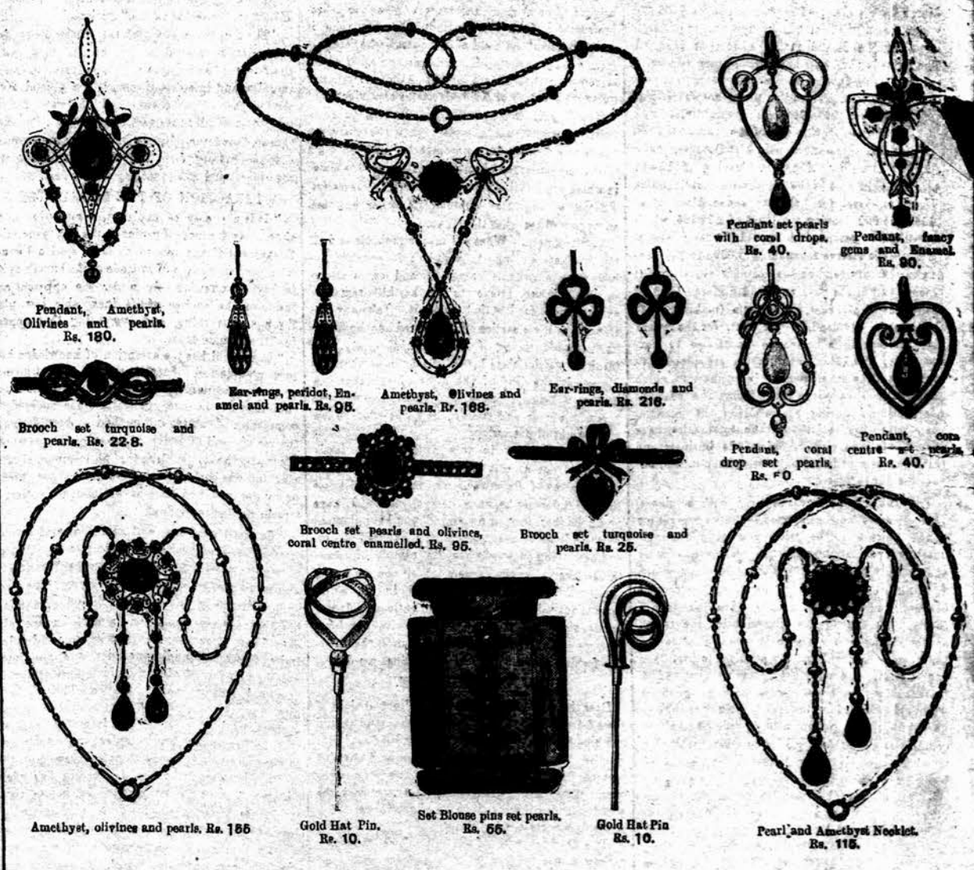
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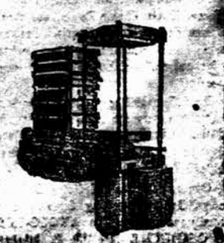

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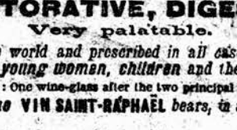
TRAD  MARK.

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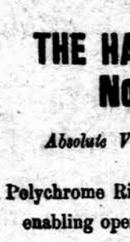

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